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ABSTRACT

The 14 papers in this collection were presented at 6 sections of the Division of Collections and Services: (1) "Open Forum of the Division of Collections and Services Report of the Section on Acquisition and Exchange" (Ulrich Montag); (2) "Acquisition Policy of the USSR National Library Collection" (Z. P. Sorokina and S. M. Shpantseva, USSR); (3) "Acquisition Policies and Problems of Libraries in Nigeria" (Audrey B. Ojoade, Nigeria); (4) "Interlending in New Environments" (S. N. Prosekova, USSR); (5) "Interlending of Audiovisual Materials: Some Problems Needing Solutions" (Graham P. Cornish, UK; (6) "Modellversuch zur Verbesserung der Literaturversorgung Blinder und Sehbehinderter Studierender (Model Program for Improving the Provision of Literature for Blind and Visually Impaired Postsecondary Students)" (Rudolf Frankenberger, Germany); (7) "The System of Union Catalogues of Serials: State-of-the-Art and Prospects" (N. N. Kasparova and A. S. Chistyakova); (8) "The Development of International Standards: Exploring the ISO/IFLA Relationship" (Patricia R. Harris, USA); (9) "Sharing Information by Means of Standardization" (Helga Schwarz, Germany); (10) "Collection Development and Management Problems Associated with Russian and Slavic Newspapers: The Hoover Institution Library's Experience" (Judith Fortson, USA); (11) "The Newspaper Collection of the Lenin State Library and Its Opening and Access" (Olga Yadykina, USSR); (12) "The Lenin State Library of the USSR as a National Library and Official Publications" (T. V. Ershova); (13) "Control and Use of Rare Books Special Collections in the Largest Libraries of the USSR" (T. I. Kondakova); and (14) "Slavonic Rare Books and Manuscripts in the United Kingdom: History and Provenance" (Christine Thomas, UK). (MAB)

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IFLA MOCKBA 91

57th IFLA
GENERAL CONFERENCE
MOSCOW, USSR
18–24 AUGUST 1991

BOOKLET 5

DIVISION OF COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

OPEN FORUM OF DIVISION OF COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

Session 78 18 August 11:00 — 13:00

Open Forum of the Division of Collections and Services Report of the Section on Acquisition and Exchange (75–COLL–1–E) ..... 5–1 — Ulrich Montag

SECTION OF ACQUISITION AND EXCHANGE

Session 106 20 August 12:00 — 14:30

Acquisition Policy of the USSR National Library Collection (8–ACQUIS–1–E) ..... 5–3 — Z.P. Sorokina, Consultant, Library of the Secretariat of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Moscow, USSR and S.M. Shpantseva, Chief, Department of the Home Acquisitions, Lenin State Library of the USSR, Moscow

Acquisition Policies and Problems of Libraries in Nigeria (83–ACQUIS–2–E) ..... 5–8 — Audrey B. Ojoade, University of Jos library, Jos Plateau State, Nigeria

SECTION OF INTERLENDING AND DOCUMENT DELIVERY

Session 128 21 August 12:00 — 14:00

Interlending in new Environments (9–INTL–1–E) ..... 5–15 — S.N. Prosekova, Chief of Lending Department, Lenin State Library of the USSR, Moscow, USSR

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Interlending of Audiovisual Materials: Some Problems Needing Solutions (26–INTL–3–E) ..... 5–18 — Graham P.Cornish, IFLA Office for International Lending, Boston Spa, UK

Modellversuch zur Verbesserung der Literaturversorgung Blinder und Sehbehinderter Studierender (77–INTL–4–G) ..... 5–22 — Dr. Rudolf Frankenberger, Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg, BRD

SECTION OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

Session 85 19 August 9:00 — 11:30

The System of Union Catalogues of Serials: State–of–the–Art and Prospects (18–SER–1–E) ..... 5–25 — N.N. Kasparova and A.S. Chistyakova, The catalogues department, The Lenin State Library of the USSR, Moscow, USSR

The Development of International Standards: Exploring the ISO/IFLA Relationship (20–SER–2–E) ..... 5–29 — Patirica R. Harris, Executive Director, National Information Standards Organization (NISO), P. O. Box 1056, Bethesda, MD 20827 U.S.A.

Sharing Information by Means of Standartization (21–SER–3–E) ..... 5–35 — Helga Schwarz, Ibero–Amerikanischee Institut der Stiftung, Preubischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, Deutschland

NEWSPAPERS

Session 112 20 August 15:00 — 17:30

Collection Development and Management Problems Associated with Russian and Slavic Newspapers: the Hoover Institution Library's Experience (47–NEWS–1–E) ..... 5–40 — Judith Fortson, The Hoover Institution, Stranford University, Stanford, California, USA

The Newspaper Collection of the Lenin State Library and its Opening and Access (118–NEWS–2–E) ..... 5–44 — Olga Yadykina, Chief, the newspaper department, Lenin state library of the USSR, Moscow

SECTION OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Session 116 21 August 9:00 — 11:30

The Lenin State Library of the USSR as a National Library and Official Publications (13–GI&OP–1–E) ..... 5–48 — T. V. Ershova, Sector chief, the department of foreign acquisitions and international book exchange, Lenin state library of the USSR, Moscow

SECTION OF RARE AND MANUSCRIPT

Session 95 20 August 9:00 — 11:30

Control and Use of Rare Books Special Collections in the Largest Libraries of the USSR (19–RARE–1–E) 5–53

T.I. Kondakova, Cand. Sc. (Phil.), head of the rare book research department, the book museum, Lenin State Library, Moscow, USSR

Slavonic Rare Books and Manuscripts in Libraries in the United Kingdom: History and Provenance (32–RARE–2–E) 5–58

Christine Thomas, The British Library

Open Forum of the Division of Collections and Services
Report of the Section on Acquisition and Exchange

Ulrich Montag

This report is a follow-up to the report given by Ulrich Montag at the Division's Open Forum at the 1989 IFLA Conference in Paris. (An updated version has been published in *IFLA Journal* 16 (1990) 2, p. 239-241.).

In accordance with the sequence of themes of thet report our activities in the field of international exchange shall be dealt with first.

The Exchange Subgroup, led by Ulla Hojsgaard (Denmark), continued its survey on the importance of the international exchange of non-official publications. At last year's conference in Stockholm, Ulla Hojsgaard reported on the progress made in this first project of the Section, which has been funded by the IFLA Professional Board. This year the project will be finalized at the workshop "The International Exchange of Non-official Publications" to be held here in Moscow on Thursday, August 22.

Beyond this event, exchange issues will remain among the Section's most important topics. Thus, Zoja P. Sorokina (USSR) and Vilma Alberani (Italy) will complete the international bibliography *International Exchange of Publications 1981–1990*. This will be the fourth edition of the international exchange bibliography. As with the preceding editions, it will be published by the Lenin Library, following an old tradition of the Section. The titles for 1988 and 1989 (the latter together with a Progress Report on "International Book Exchange Bibliography" by Zoja P. Sorokina) have been published in the autumn editions of 1989 and 1990, respectively, of the Section's semi-annual Newsletter.

The Section's next and equally important topic is pricing issues for library materials. Rolf Griebel and Ulrich Montag (both from Germany) have been concentrating their efforts on these problems since 1987. The paper "Differential Pricing in the International Book Market" read by Uirich Montag at the conference in Sydney, in 1988, introduced this topic to IFLA (see *IFLA Journal* 15 (1989) 2, p. 37-43). This was followed by Rolf Griebel's survey on the opinions on this pricing policy among the majority of the world's most important libraries. The primary results of this second project of the Section to be funded by the IFLA Professional Board were given in a paper by Rolf Griebel and Uirich Montag at the Paris Conference in 1989. At the 1990 Stockholm Conference the full-day workshop "Will the Chain Break?" was organized by Ulrich Montag, together with the Section on Serial Publications, the UAP Office and LIBER. It focussed on differential pricing as part of a new pricing structure for research literature and its consequences for the future of scholarly communication. More than 80 participants listened to the contributions. Ulrich Montag gave a short introduction of the topic. Next, followed Rolf Griebel's final report on the questionnaire about the problem of differential pricing. After these librarians' views Knut Dorn (of Harrassowitz' of Wiesbaden, Germany) gave a bookseller's perspective on the problem of differential pricing. Karen A. Hunter (Elsevier, New York, USA) explained the STM publisher's practices and perspectives on differential pricing, based on a survey among scientific, technological and medical (STM) publishers. Finally Richard M. Dougherty, President of ALA, spoke about differential pricing as a problem within scholarly communication. In the afternoon session these papers provoked lively discussions by a panel comprised of the speakers, and Marjorie E. Bloss (The Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, USA), Adrian Swets (Swets and Zeitlinger, Lisse, The Netherlands), Jolanda von Hagen (Springer-Verlag, New York, USA). The final open discussion of many of the participants showed the librarians' deep concern with the publishers' pricing policy that is increasingly endangering scholarly communication.

A permanent record of the results of this workshop will be published in a volume of the IFLA Publications. Another outcome of this workshop was the wish to found a working group as a forum for the continuing discussion of pricing and other issues concerning editors, publishers, vendors and librarians. According to the IFLA statutes and rules of procedure, the Professional Board decided not to found a new committee but, instead, to widen the scope of the already existing group of European Librarians and Publishers (ELP).

Hopefully these future meetings may nelp to save the still existing chain of schlarly communication.

Because this chain is jeopardized the Section on Acquisition and Exchange started another action parallel to, but not as an outcome of the workshop. The Section then released the draft of a professional resolution against differential pricing. It was first published in the Stockholm *IFLA Express* no. 7 and afterwards in *IFLA Journal* 16 (1990) 4, p. 474. In the meeting of the Professional Board on November 26-27, 1990, it was amended to become a resolution to comprise the affordable availability of library materials as a whole. Thus the first two paragraphs urge publishers to abolish differential pricing, but the third requests that they base increases of book prices and of subscription rates only

on the actual increase of costs. This final version will also be published in *IFLA Journal*. It is not meant to be the librarians' last word but the basis for further intensive discussions to improve the situation in joint efforts with the publishers.

Last year the issue of electronic publishing, with its new interactive media, sprang up as an additional problem at the meetings of our Standing Committee. In the long run it also connot be solved without close contacts with the producers of these new media, i.e. their publishers. Just consider, for example, the licensing conditions or the questionable, but definitely limited storage lifespan of these media for preservation purposes.

As a first step, at this conference on Tuesday, August 20, Judy McDermott (USA) will present a paper authored by Samuel Demas "New Media in Collection Development" as a starting point for the discussion of these important developments which may alter the library scene at an inexpected pace and to an equally unexpected extent. We hope that this paper may becime the basis for a new project with a preliminary report to follow in New Delhi in 1992 and a final workshop in Barcelona in 1993.

Issues of acquisition policy and collection management in an eastern European country and in a developing country will be the topics of two more papers to be read at this year's open session: "Acquisition Policy of the USSR National Library Collection" by Z.P. Sorokina and S.M. Shpantseva and "acquisition Policies and Problems of Libraries in Nigeria" by Audrey B. Ojoade. In New Delhi the Section will again focus on acquisitions in Third World libraries, India being the example.

All these main working areas of the Section are laid out in the draft of the new Medium Term Programme for 1992 to 1997. It prioritizes the pricing issues and exchange problems as the permanent goals of the Section's activities. But it also addresses the new media and the barriers to acquisition of library materials in developing countries. Further topics to be investigated more closely are resource sharing (with special reference to Conspectus), planned for 1992, and weeding and de-acquisition, to start with at Barcelona in 1993, and, at last, grey literature.

Acquisition Policy of the USSR National Library Collection

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and

S.M. Shpantseva
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ABSTRACT

The finding of optimal ways of acquisition of the national libraries collections is one of the primary tasks of the Lenin State Library of the U.S.S.R. (GBL).

Regulation of the quantity and quality parameters of acquisition, the establishing of its limits are made on the basis of a well thought over policy of acquisition. All those factors are adequately reflected in the "Unified Profile of Acquisition of the GBL Stocks with the Home and Foreign Documents".

The GBL policy in the field of coordinating acquisition with other libraries and information systems saves the stocks from oversaturation with duplicating information.

In order to complete acquisition of the national collection we propose:

To achieve a more complete registration of all documents issued in the country.

To extend the nomenclature of documents that should be included into the list of legal deposits, and to reflect them in the USSR new law on legal deposits.

To carry on systematically the marketing study of the book market.

To reconstruct cardinally the system ob library book supplies directing it to providing stability of acquisition.

To develop further the GBL interaction in the field of acquisition of the national library collection with other libraries and information systems and archives.

NATIONAL LIBRARY COLLECTION

The idea of the famous Russian book scientist and bibliographer N.A. Rubakin (1862-1946) about the book stocks being book reflections of the universe /1/ in our view concern mainly the national book collections because these collections possess historical documents and at the same time have enormous information potential serving the task to inform society. Their acquisition specificly, is of great interest to the librarians.

Yet the acquisition policy of the library stocks in different countries, according to the data collected by U. Montag /2/, remains an insufficiently studied problem which is required to be included into the Medium-Term Programme of the IFLA Section on Acquisition and Book Exchange for 1986-1991. The urgency of the task created the necessary prerequisites for analysing the pecularities of the stocks acquisition for each country member of the IFLA.

In the Soviet Union the formation of the national library collection is constantly monitored from the state and the library community. The policy of the collection acquisition is directed to providing the complete collection and storing of all kinds of home documents and maximum (within the society interests) comletion of acquiring and storing of a set of world foreign documents /3/ irrespective of the information media they are presented in. This idea is realized by mutual efforts of the national libraries of the All-Union and republican levels, other large libraries, archives, and information organisations.

The V.I. Lenin State Library of the USSR in its function as the All-Union National Library is at the head of this work in forming the unified national collection in the country. Its stocks are the main part of the aggregate mass of documents. In this connection the present report is devoted to the policy and peculiarities of acquisition of the national library stocks.

The GBL multi-million collections present, unique in content, a complex multi-level system making the basis for the library's multilateral activities. Looking for optimum ways of acquisition is one of the main objectives of the library activities. Regulation of the quantity and quality of acquisition, establishing its limits in subject, typological, language, chronological and other aspects, rational distribution of the flow of new acquisitions in the GBL stock system taking into consideration the function of each of them — all this is done on the basis of the plan worked out by the national library policy on acquisition. It is based on the principles of the Soviet library science. The universal character of the stocks formed at the GBL is the main principle. This principle is realized in the absence of any limitations in acquiring documents depending on their types, themes, information media, chronology, and languages. Application of this principle contributes to the deideologization of acquisition.

The acquisition policy of the stock system is affected by the multifunctional character of the main library in the country which is not only the national library, but at the same time is the scientific and methodological centre for all libraries; the coordinating centre for the research work in the field of library science, bibliography science, book science, and central subject organisation for information on culture and art.

The complete acquisition of the library's unified stocks is combined with selective acquisition of some of its parts. The right of priority acquisition belongs to the collections intended for permanent storage of documents in the interest of living and future generations. In the process of acquisition we take into consideration the fact that the GBL stocks, side by side with an informational function, carry a memorial function; that is why a special care is to be paid to the formation of rare and precious publications, the start of which was made in 1862 by the collection of Count Nikolaj Petrovich Rumjantsev.

A considerable level of rational formation of the national collection of the home documents is contributed by the fact that the the GBL receives two complete All-Union legal free deposits of home publications in Russian and one in the languages of the USSR people; a legal deposit copy of the defended doctoral theses and dissertations ; a legal deposit of gramophone records, as well as wide use of book exchange with book collectors, shops, fairs, and Soviet and foreign partners.

To supply the stocks with foreign publications the GBL uses such sources as purchase at foreign markets through the V/O "Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga" (Foreign Book Agency), international book exchange and buying books at the Soviet book market.

The Moscow International Book Fairs, regularly organized once a year, are an additional source of acquisition for the Soviet libraries. The GBL is an active participant and the largest buyer of foreign literature presented at these fairs. The number of books received through this channel is at least 20%.

The question for interaction in acquisition of book collections between the GBL and other library information and archive systems is solved in different ways.

Concerning the stocks of home documents, the question of acquisition mainly comes to regulating the quantity of copies acquired by their subject, language and other criteria. In some cases depending on the GBL requirements the question comes to selective acquisition of documents kept in full volume by other institutions.

Concerning the stocks of foreign publications, the GBL has agreements with subject and multi-subject libraries (GPNTB, VGBIL, GCNMB,CNSHB and others) that envisage the following:

— for the GBL — universal acquisitions combined with a selective based on the scientific approach to the selection of publications reflecting the state of science, inter-subject problems, results of researches in concrete themes by the outstanding scientists, etc. ...

— for the subject and multi-subject libraries — complete acquisition of their stocks in their profile fields of knowledge.

These adopted decisions were preceded by investigations of the complete acquisition of the GBL and the subject libraries with the books from the USA, Great Britain, France, and FRG.

The interaction between the GBL and the ALL-Union Book Chamber is directed towards creating complete aggregate stocks of home publications from the first printed books untill the present time. The GBL functioning as an archive acquires completely the home publications from the very beginning of printed books to 1924, whereas the All-Union Book Chamber acquires completely the publications of the Soviet period. This permits the National Library to avoid acquisitions of some categories of documents of little information value belonging to the Soviet period that are stored with the Book Chamber.

The cooperation of the GBL with the National Libraries of the Union Republics is regulated by the profile /4/. It is concentrated on the GBL and the National Libraries creating the National Collection of the country. The peculiarity of this collection is in many various kinds and types of home documents reflecting the multinational character of the culture of more than a hundred nations and nationalities living on the Soviet Union territory. The right to form the All-Union collection of the home documents is fixed at the GBL as the USSR National Library. And it is the prerogative of the

individual Republican National Library to care for the acquisition completeness and sufficient document copies.

With the view of regulating the stock acquisition of the National Libraries with foreign publications the GBL also started to work out the "Unified Profile of the Stock Acquisition of the GBL, GPB, and National Libraries of the Union Republics with Foreign Publications". The National Libraries of the Republican level have already worked out the profiles of stock acquisition of their libraries with foreign publications determining the frames of their selection in accordance with the tasks and functions of the particular libraries as well as the established responsibility for the complete reflection and the possibility of coordination with other libraries in the Republics. Introducing subject aspects into the profiles will permit to raise the quality of the stock acquisition with foreign documents to a higher level and to put them into correspondence with the science and production requirements in the regions.

At the present time the GBL and the Union Republican National Libraries face the urgent problem of raising the level of the exhaustive stock acquisition of exteriors: the original work of foreign authors about the Soviet Union and Russia, documents of USSR citizens and citizens of Russia published abroad, including the emigrant literature, foreign literature translated from Russian and other languages of the USSR people.

This problem would be solved by the National Libraries in cooperation with other library and information centres of the country.

The significant sign of the time is the provision of the national collection of the Library with the documents that earlier came only to the special depository. This created prerequisites for more freedom in choice of publications as well as their availability for the wide contingent of readers.

The Library makes considerable efforts in finding out and filling in the lacunas in the stocks. The stocks of rare and precious publications take special attention, and lacunas in them are filled out with special scrupulous care. Their acquisitions are determined by the task of collecting the outstanding historical and cultural book monuments that reflect the events of great historical significance; and these very publications are the indexes of development of the book as an original phenomenon of culture. We fill in the gaps that occurred due to some historical reasons (the original gaps in Count Rumjantsev's collection, refusal at some stage to acquire publications in the Cyrillic script of the 18th century, breaches of the work of the Book Chamber, etc. ...) and the gaps that appeared due to various losses of documents from the stocks. The traditional source of data about the gaps remain the analysis of refusals to readers and loan users. The GBL performs the filling in of the lacunas in its retrospective collections in coordination with the largest libraries of the country. With a view of this the Library has published since 1963 the "List of Home Publications Searched by the GBL". There were 10 issues compiled during the past period. The Lists are distributed among the largest libraries of the country irrespective of their departmental belonging. Besides, the GBL uses the Inter-Union and international book exchange channels, establishes contacts with the All-Union Society of Book Lovers, with the specialists in the second-hand book shops.

An important source of filling up stocks is the purchase of documents from private persons. The GBL has an exceptional right to directly purchase publications from private persons without taking the commission interests; it attracts many book collectors who thus help to fill up the acquisition of the National collection with rare and precious publications.

The new trend in forming the National collection is connected with collecting and storing at the GBL of the documents of informal amalgamations, cooperative publications, and publications of joint ventures. A rapid flow of these publications is now spontaneously distributed all over the country. It is extremely difficult to organize it and to include it into the state channels. As a rule the book chambers or the National Libraries do not receive the legal deposits of such publications. And it is extremely difficult to find out and to acquire this "amateur" small circulation literature that is not registered by the state bibliographic agencies. Nevertheless, taking into consideration the fact that in the historical aspect of the said publications are of great interest for historians, politologists, and people's deputies who study the public opinion and situation in the country, the GBL is doing its best to acquire them in various ways. And still we cannot secure the complete acquisition of the said materials. More than that, it was found out that there are some other kinds of printed production (especially with small circulation) that are not covered by the centralized registration and are not included in the legal deposit. All this disturbs the complete acquisition of the country's National collection with the home publications.

The imperfection of book supply and continuous price rise for the printed production negatively influence the stability of the stock acquisition. This fact was more than once pointed out at the IFLA Section on Acquisition, yet the situation in the book market does not change /2/. The GBL meets the greatest difficulties in acquiring foreign publications abroad. Because of the lack of currency and the continuous price rise for publications the Library is compelled either not to buy books at the foreign market, or to reduce buying to the minimum. The international book exchange in spite of all its value cannot fully compensate the lacunas of the foreign publications in the stocks.

The need for regulating the acquisition processes, determining their quantitative and qualitative limits for the rational distribution of the new acquisitions flow in the GBL stock system speeded up working out of the documented fixed acquisition policy directed at more effective formation and use of the stocks. These principles and policy of the Library stocks acquisition were adequately reflected in the descriptive and structural model — the "Unified Profile of the GBL Stock Acquisition with Home

and Foreign Documents" /5/. The creation of this Profile was preceded by a cycle of methodological elaborations and researches aimed at studying the structure, document flow, and use of the stocks. They have taken into consideration the profiles and documents aimed at coordination with other libraries. The novelty of this Profile is the following. For the first time in its history of the Library created a unified profile for the whole system covering both the home and foreign publications. Together with the published documents it includes all unpublished documents, publications on machine-readable media, and cinema-photo-phono-documents.

The approach to the chronological covering became deeper; they start from the hand-written collections of the 6th century and the first printed books of the 15th century and lead up to the new modern publications.

The "Unified Profile" (unlike the previous publications) includes the subject characteristics of documents, signs of their rarity and value, means of reproduction and other signs affecting their selection /6/.

A considerable part in managing the stock formation would be played be the indexes of the quality of their acquisition. They will be used differently depending on the functional aim of the various parts making the stocks. Thus, the acquisition effecting the acting auxiliary stocks would be evaluated with the help of the readers usage indexes which is very important for specifying the quantity of copies of the acquired publications. And the rare and precious publications collection would be evaluated with the help of the refusal index and the number of revealed but not filled in gaps by the acquisition librarians /7/.

To achieve the complete acquisition of stocks with the home documents the GBL is going to do the following:

To provide more complete registration of all documents issued in the country (including those by joint ventures, informal amalgamations, etc. . .) excluding gaps in the composition of the publication legal deposit.

To reconstruct cardinally the book supply system directing it towards providing the acquisition stability.

To expand the document nomenclature (irrespective of the information media) for the inclusion in the legal deposit, and to reflect them in the new USSR law on the legal deposit.

The perfection of the stock acquisition of foreign publications will be contributed by the following:

— systematic study of the book market situation;

— increase of currency allocations for purchasing foreign publications;

— more active functioning of the book exchange stocks.

Great influence on the stock formation optimization will be made by:

The further development of the interaction between the GBL and other library and information systems and archives in the field of acquisition of the USSR National collection.

Technical reequipment of the Library, providing approach to the databases and services of other library and information systems, as well as the acquisition of electronic publications for the GBL stocks. Side by side with the use of new technology the GBL does not exclude the necessity to solve the questions concerning the stock acquisition policy at the intellectual level. Particularly the stock acquisition of electronic publications would require serious decisions concerning the economic advisability of their acquisition by the National Library when similar publications are present at other library and information systems Yet, other alternative decisions could be adopted when of home electronic publications came to the GBL in the way of the free legal deposit. In this case the National Library, possessing the universal collection, could provide these publications to the subject libraries and the STI organs on profitable conditions.

At the same time the GBL while adapting to the contemporary changing conditions of functioning will remain to be responsible for the formation and storage of the National collection for the living and future generations. And the main evaluating criteria of this collection would be its social, scientific, and economic effect received by society.

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Acquisition Policies and Problems of Libraries in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The paper describes briefly the types of libraries in Nigeria; shows the need for acquisition policies and their uses for collection development and resource sharing. References are cited over a twenty-five years period to illustrate the recurring problems of acquisitions and finally possible reasons for this are proffered.

Acquisition policies are part of the paraphernalia that are required for the continued development of libraries, whatever their type. In Nigeria as in other countries, libraries are classified as academic, public, special, school and national.

Academic libraries exist because of their parent institutions — universities, polytechnics, colleges of education and similar institutions of higher learning. The first of this type in Nigeria founded in 1932 was the Yaba College of Arts and Science. In 1948 the first university was established at Ibadan as a College of London University. Since 1960, the year of Nigeria's independence, several universities — federal and stateowned — have been founded, making a total of 31 to date (22 federal and 9 state).

Public libraries, also referred to as State libraries, have mainly been the out-growth of reading-rooms established in provincial capitals during the Second World War. State governments have been expanding them with branches in various local government areas according to the funds available in each state. At each of the three sets of creations of new state (in 1967, 1976, and 1988), the State Library has been part of the assets shared between states (i.e. the new state and the older state from which the former had been carved out shared assets), so that a new state has a state library of sorts from its inception. There are now 21 states excluding Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory.

Special libraries, as is well known, exist also because of their parent institutions with special needs e.g. government ministries and parastatals courts, research institutes, industries and commerce.

Of School libraries, they exist in most secondary schools, although many of the collections are out of date. Primary schools are encouraged to have libraries but many do not.

The National Library of Nigeria formalized by law in 1970, though in existence since 1963 has been expanding its reference services with eleven branches in ten states and Abuja. The headquarters are in Lagos.

Acquisition Policies

According to Edelman (1979) acquisition is the third stage in a hierarchy namely, collection development, selection and acquisition. It implements selection decisions, which themselves implement the goals of collection development. In a way, therefore, what is called acquisition policy is collection development policy, embracing the three aspects, since a library has first to plan what it wants to select for acquisition.

It is assumed that all libraries have an idea of what they need to acquire and that in itself is an acquisition policy. But library personnel change, library users change and times change. Therefore, a written policy is essential to give the necessary continuity to the development of the collection which is a major factor in judging what makes a library. The above assertion is corroborated by item 1.7 of the American Library Association Guidelines for the formulation of Collection Developmen Policies developed in 1976 which states: "A written collection development policy statement is for any library a desirable tool which

a. enables selectors to work with greater consistency toward defined goals, thus shaping stronger collections and using limited funds more wisely;

b. informs users, adminictrators, trustees and others as to the scope and nature of existing collections, and the plans for continuing development of resources;

c. provides information which will assist in budgetary allocation process".

The actual writing of the policy gives the chance for self-examination necessary for growth and renewal. Thereafter there should be a regular review of the policy to allow for the continued renewal of the collection. It must be noted that such a policy should include criteria for weeding which is

part of the renewal process.

Justifying further the need for a written collection development policy, Koenig (1982:344) while writing on the University of California library at Berkeley, stated "The result of this (producing a written collection development statement) has been more than a document; the process has produced a continuing attitude of informed cooperation directing integrated, not piecemeal growth of collections".

Additionally in times of economic recession when the need for more cooperation among libraries is emphasised, the use of collection development policies is an asset for the coordination of cooperative acquisitions and resource sharing.

An example of a fairly recent viable cooperative acquisitions and resource sharing scheme established in 1980 and utilizing a detailed written collection development policy statement is the Conspectus project of the Research Libraries Group of the American Library Association. The Group developed guidelines for describing a library's existing collection strength (ECS) and current collecting intensity (CCI) subject by subject by using the sections of the Library of Congress Classification Scheme. In the process, the group found that the problem of cooperative collection development was "lack of common tools and methods for allowing efficient communication data on collection and collection policies" (Gwinn, 1985). By creating a computer data base of all the libraries' collections it became possible to identify underprovided subjects. Similar to the Conspectus Project is the Swedish SULF (coordinated development of local acquisitions plan) which started in 1984 (Hagerlid, 1985).

Acquisitions in Nigeria

The Nigerian situation regarding acquisitions has been described over the years by various authors — Obi (1967) treated the University of Nigeria Library, Plumbe (1967) wrote on the first three years of Ahmadu Bello University Library; Enu (1973) wrote on university libraries generally; Nzotta (1973) described the situation in public libraries; Jegede (1977) dealt with the University of Lagos Library experience; Ombu (1977) and Nwafor (1985) gave an overall picture of acquisitions in developing countries; while Packman (1981) wrote generally about the Nigerian situation. Okoye (1983) highlighted the problems of the University of Nigeria Library and Onadiran & Onadiran (1983) again treated the subject as it affected university libraries.

As recently as 1990 Ifidon surveyed 18 university libraries in Africa including three from Nigeria and found that few of these libraries have written acguisition policies. It is the same with public libraries. But even where libraries have written acquisition policies, the depressing economic situation does not easily allow for keeping to the dictates of such policies. Rather the libraries operate a "grab as you can get" policy.

All through the two and a half decades, under consideration, the same problems appear to be recurring. Indeed they still exist. Ombu (1977) saw them thus:

1. "relatively underdeveloped economic circumstances of the developing countries within which their libraries have to function; because they are at the spending end of the economic spectrum they are considered luxuries rather then necessities;
2. book publishing is in its infancy throughout most of the area, therefore the necessity to buy almost entirely from foreign countries; the greater part of the money aleocated to libraries leave the country in the form of foreign exchange — a problem of great concern to finance ministries and central banks;
3. developing countries are far removed from metropolitan areas of the world where the bulk of publishing is done; there is a lack of organised book trade".

Ifidon (1990) listed the problems as follows:

1. "underdeveloped state of local, publishing of tertiary level materials;
2. scarcity of books;
3. frustration of the indigenous author;
4. poor bibligraphic control in respect of local published materials;
5. inadequate funding;
6. dependence of library subvention on unpredictable national income;
7. high cost of books;
8. counter productive government and university policies".

Regarding funding which is a basic problem, there seems to be a vicious circle. As funds to libraries increase, not only do the prices of materials increase and the value of the local currency decreases, but the rate of increase in funds is not proportional to the increase in users. This is especially so in academic, public and school libraries.

The governments' universal education scheme of 1976 caused an increase of candidates for secondary school in the 1981/82 academic year. In spite of the increased number of universities as noted above, the admissions are much more than the facilities can cope with because the university degree,

still offering a prestigious position in the society, is the goal for so many persons. The enlightenment awakened in primary school leavers causes an influx into cities so that public libraries are filled with both the unemployed and the employed, many of whom appear to be devouring textbooks as perpetual candidates for admission to tertiary level institutions of learning [See appendices 1 & 2].

As regards public libraries some state governments are still to be convinced to do more than pay lip service to the library issue. They need to show in concrete terms that libraries are a priority in developing the nation. Consequently the little allocation for libraries is made on paper only while the actual money is channelled into other projects that have more visible results. A similar situation is experienced in some polytechnics and colleges of education where the few acquisitions that are made are often done through contractors who know nothing of the booktrade.

The case of university libraries is a bit better with respect to availability of funds especially in the last year. The brain drain from the universities to the private sector and foreign countries has made the federal government more concerned about facilities in these institutions. But the disbursement of funds depends on whether the quarterly subvention from

government to the university is regular. Rather the problem is sometimes spending the money on relevant texts which are often not available locally. This generates the foreign exchange syndrome. It involves institutions having to struggle to obtain foreign exchange, going back and forth between Ministry of Finance and Central Bank for approval before even approaching the commercial banks to process the payment in foreign exchange. However libraries try at least to get the naira (local currency) committed through letters of credit with commercial banks even though the actual payment in foreign currency to suppliers overseas is often delayed. One alternative is the use of UNESCO Coupons which must be paid for in advance to the local UNESCO office from which limited allocations are available annually. This too takes time to become available. The recently advertised British Coupons Scheme is another avenue although the ceiling of £2000 for a single allocation is fairly small. Another limitation is that they can be used for British imprints only.

The Federal Government's arrangements in 1990 for the World Bank credit facility of $120 million for refurbishing its university laboratories and libraries included the acquisition of books and journals which is to continue till 1994. But the first batch is yet to be received several months after the orders were submitted to the National Universities Commission (N.U.C.) the coordinating body. This has caused the forfeiture of 1991 journals in most of these libraries.

At the individual library level, in the final analysis, gifts and exchange are the next line of action. But even these are affected by the lack of organised booktrade mentioned earlier as well as poor bibliographic control.

Mainly primary and secondary school textbooks are produced locally as these are more economical and advantageous to authors, so the choice of materials for exchange scheme is limited. The government publications that might be another alternative are still difficult to come by — in some cases only if one goes physically to the government departments (i.e. in 21 states') or at least arranges some personal contact. This has its own problems because of inadequate or faulty communications like telephones and dependence on unreliable public transport for travelling to far distant towns.

With respect to gifts, Ifidon (1990) has ably described many overseas sources that have come to the aid of Nigerian libraries. These include foreign governments and non-governmental organisations (e.g. British Council, United States Information Service, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Library of Congress).

As a group, libraries can work together in cooperative acquisition schemes. In Nigeria a national cooperative acquisitions scheme was initiated by the National Library of Nigeria in 1980 to include all libraries in the country except schools, and to operate from seven zones which later increased to eight. The aim was to maximize financial resources of libraries in the country and provide as comprehensive a collection as possible for national needs. Locations of materials would be made known through a union catalogue to be issued by the National Library.

A major problem was the lack of basic books in individual libraries which were then supposed to acquire in addition materials in specified subject areas allocated in the scheme. The general lack of funds in some libraries prevented their representatives from attending the meetings at the zonal headquarters and even from purchasing any materials for their libraries in some fiscal years... The writer had acted as chairperson of the committee for the zone comprising Bauchi, Benue and Plateau states. The number of libraries eligible in that zone was 42 but only about 14 ever participated. Consequently the scheme was active in that zone from 1982 to 1985.

Another problem already noted is the "human dimension" (Mosher, 1990) where personal contact is required when the official concerned seems uninterested and therefore not committed to the scheme.

Within the university system there had been a scheme for cooperative acquisition of publications from other African countries. This has been formally discontinued because of lack of significant progress. There may yet be an opportunity to organize viable cooperative acquisitions for resource sharing where centres of excellence for specified subject areas are built up in selected universities. This has often been mooted (Olaosn 1988 and Nwafor 1987) and now put forward for discussion by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of the universities. It has become more urgent because of the collegiate system being enforced by the National Universities Commission whereby a maximum of six disciplines is being allowed to each university to avoid too much duplication of courses. Developing centres of excellence in various university libraries would encourage cooperation and resource sharing. It is hoped that the human dimension does not become a stumbling block in the establishment of such centres.

The N.U.C's desire to have a computer data base of all the book titles ordered through the World Bank Credit facility could also be a good start for collaborative collection development.

For other libraries like the public, national and school ones, it may not be that more money has not been allocated to their institutions, but there are many basic needs lacking in the infrastructure which are given priority over libraries.

In sum, written acquisition policies are maintained in some libraries, possibly more in academic and special libraries than public ones and not in school libraries. However, the problems are still evident — scarcity of funds, therefore scarcity and high cost of books especially of tertiary level, poor bibliographic control of local published materials and dependence for subvention from an unpredictable national income.

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APPENDIX I.

TABLE II

ENROLMENT TREND IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (1980 - 1988)

S/No.	STATES	1980 - 81 NO. OF SCHOOLS	1980 - 81 ENROLMENT	1981 - 82 NO. OF SCHOOLS	1981 - 82 ENROLMENT	1982 - 83 NO. OF SCHOOLS	1982 - 83 ENROLMENT	1983 - 84 NO. OF SCHOOLS	1983 - 84 ENROLMENT	1984 - 85 NO. OF SCHOOLS	1984 - 85 ENROLMENT	1985 - 86 NO. OF SCHOOLS	1985 - 86 ENROLMENT	1986 - 87 NO. OF SCHOOLS	1986 - 87 ENROLMENT	1988 NO. OF SCHOOLS	1988 ENROLMENT
1.	AKWA-IBOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	95,041	252	71,000
2.	ANAMBRA	476	157,378	592	189,012	599	180,749	440	177,506	438	192,558	457	N.A.	440	170,697	488	177,474
3.	BAUCHI	48	18,007	48	25,369	48	37,340	59	61,567	48	162,248	58	25,878	124	60,987	118	61,309
4.	BENDEL	627	253,075	600	381,008	685	373,408	600	406,405	620	292,865	569	276,365	648	252,815	616	248,360
5.	BENUE	293	38,314	289	74,261	N.A	N.A	289	N.A.	394	94,941	391	92,883	364	126,469	298	112,028
6.	BORNO	48	27,264	48	36,279	N.A	N.A	68	N.A	43	59,799	43	55,977	28	70,711	98	61,309
7.	CROSS RIVER	270	178,940	271	151,092	288	168,848	324	161,059	N.A	253,661	284	N.A	133	48,377	130	46,274
8.	GONGOLA	60	29,284	77	42,838	199	62,358	119	77,894	77	81,848	43	N.A	N.A	77,018	170	87,790
9.	IMO	404	219,648	437	298,932	439	278,855	440	270,512	442	233,942	443	204,282	647	212,646	628	222,616
10.	KADUNA	70	80,850	78	85,153	112	91,594	143	183,105	N.A	192,099	133	255,897	112	147,663	110	148,139
11.	KANO	48	32,000	44	35,167	185	62,477	180	71,523	179	84,031	1,103	69,783	222	109,463	236	118,496
12.	KATSINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	74,719	102	86,185
13.	KWARA	180	84,333	248	92,536	325	123,629	340	133,937	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	333	127,467	253	131,982
14.	LAGOS	223	163,680	233	191,409	319	125,195	248	256,887	348	125,465	327	135,922	358	322,307	340	336,479
15.	NIGER	36	12,882	37	14,445	118	13,686	118	66,652	140	N.A	62	67,142	167	83,951	155	125,758
16.	OGUN	318	709,528	333	130,232	375	160,848	315	181,854	319	144,852	205	137,482	281	132,958	260	124,597
17.	ONDO	480	278,309	495	258,549	501	304,952	460	229,144	404	175,312	448	294,944	399	187,048	372	172,264
18.	OYO	827	344,490	72	273,288	752	557,245	712	569,160	N.A	410,024	691	430,525	631	333,178	634	324,623
19.	PLATEAU	88	35,444	125	45,672	200	71,949	203	85,274	304	88,473	137	78,832	232	92,071	247	89,699
20.	RIVERS	137	72,918	234	86,502	290	110,975	243	92,671	248	84,956	249	78,969	258	74,995	270	92,186
21.	SOKOTO	60	32,502	79	44,630	184	45,630	152	74,614	59	43,928	60	N.A	159	38,928	171	78,001
22.	FCT ABUJA	-	-	9	3,248	10	8,535	47	10,393	11	5,387	12	11,058	28	14,492	25	14,374
GRAND TOTAL		4,295	1,990,550	5,087	2,503,671	5,711	2,873,937	5,148	2,181,067	4,037	2,596,586	5,679	2,128,364	5,962	2,843,681	5,993	2,934,469	

SOURCE: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, LAGOS.

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APPENDIX 2.

PROJECT SUMMARY FOR THE FIRST NATIONAL ROLLING PLAN (1990-92) 21

Government: Sector:EDUCATION
Agency:FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION Sub Sector:

S/N	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL ALLOCATION (N millions)	PHASES (N millions) 1990'	1991	1992	1993
77.	Completion of branch libraries/offices at Kwara, Cross River, Ogun, Borno, Oyo and Bendel.	The project aims at completion of branch offices in Ondo, Imo, Niger, Kwara, Cross River, Ogun Borno, Oyo and Bendel.	5.000	1.750	1.165	1.600	
78.	National Primary Education Commission at Abuja	Development of office complex to accommodate all the departments of the commission at Abuja and purchase of Equipment for the office. Purchase of computers will also be undertaken.	1.075	0.073	0.300	0.700	
	ADULT EDUCATION						
79.	National Centre for Adult Education, Kano	It comprises the completion of the centres, provision of Equipment and facilities for the Adult Education Centre.	3.000	1.050	0.990	0.960	
80.	Provision of Equipment for literacy campaign	It involves the provision of Equipment for the mass literacy campaign.	12.000	8.000	2.000	2.000	
	FEDERAL INSPECTORATE						

FROM: THE PLANNING OFFICE, FEDERAL MINISTRY OF BUDGET & PLANNING. FIRST NATIONAL ROLLING PLAN 1990-92 Vol. II part B, Lagos. 1990

Interlending in new Environments

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Today the inter-lending system in this country is undergoing a serious strength test of existing interlibrary ties.

Under the influence of economic and political events in our country we are witnessing essential changes in the work of libraries, including the servicing of borrowers and readers. The volumes of requests for literature throughout the whole interlending system are markedly decreasing.

The fact that libraries are not protected financially in the period of the switch-over of the country to the market economy leads to the reduction of the accessibility of stocks due to the introduction of the paid servicing. So far there are no single approaches in this process. Each department and departmental library solve the problems of accessibility and payments in its own way.

Meanwhile the analysis of the interlending orders for 1990 has shown the complete correspondence of readers' interests to cultural, economic and political situations in this country. Literature earlier hidden in special storage departmens is requested, filling the artificially created blank spots in culture and science. The demand for publications in the field of the humanities, expecially political, legal, juridical and economic problems, has become higher than ever before. The high level of the interest in literature on medical topics and ecology continues to be stable, embracing the whole range of problems from biomedical to technological issues.

According to the data of queries for 1990 the reduction of the range of readers' interests and their specification is observed.

These conclusions correspond also to queries for foreign literature available in Soviet libraries and that which is absent there. Last year 55% of literature on the humanities, 29% of literature on natural and medical sciences and 16% of technical literature were requested from abroad. Chronologically interests in the humanities are focused on literature up to 1945 and of the last two or three years and interests in the fields of medicine, natural and technical sciences mainly on the literature of the last decade. This is but natural.

In this connection libraries should do everything possible for the timely and maximally full provision of users with relevant information and documents.

The survey of the interests of Soviet readers shows that the greatest interest is manifested in Anglo-American, German, French, Japanese and Italian literature.

As compared with previous years the interest in periodicals of the last few years, i. e., in the latest information, has appreciably increased.

Regrettably, the data on the realized demand within the framework of interlending do not reflect the real requirements of specialists as regards foreign documents since due to limited hard currency earmarking the libraries can fulfil roughly one third of requests for foreign literature.

In 1991 the situation relating to the supply of foreign documents will worsen still more because hard currency for purchasing foreign periodicals has not been earmarked for many subject libraries. In this connection the necessity of expanding international interlending will rise considerably. All complications occurring in the work of Soviet libraries lead to the search for more rational solutions in acquistion and in organizing the use of them.

The establishment of a special Information and Documentation Centre should become one of the decisions. This Centre will concentrate originals or copies of publications which are in high demand, including foreign literature.

On the basis of the study of the international experience of organizing interlending service we are working out our own model of the Interlending Centre. This model envisages a new system of the interaction of all regions of the USSR, including:

— the change of the order and the technology of the retrieval of needed documents;

— the use of modern technical facilities and means of prompt communications for the transfer of orders and for copying;

— the introduction of economic methods of mutual accounts with libraries for the submission of documents;

— the introduction of unified paid services between libraries;

— the study of the demand for literature to determine the policy of the acquisition of the interlending stock;

— the expansion of forms of interlending service, primarily due to thematic interlending.

Considerable changes are intended also in the area of the international interlending activity. It is necessary to solve many problems concerning the change of the unbalance in the volumes of orders implemented for foreign partners and sent by Soviet libraries.

The main aim of transformations is to expand the opportunities of libraries in using the international interlending channel for rendering information and documentation aid to specialists in various branches of science and production.

The opportunities of positive changes in libraries do exist despite the reduction of state hard currency allocations. In the first place, it is necessary to level out the equivalent exchange between countries and to introduce a single accounting system with foreign partners.

At present Soviet libraries get accounts for the document delivery under the international intelending system in dollars, coupons, vignettes, German marks, etc. In the conditions of the inconvertible Soviet rouble it is rather difficult to fulfil various terms of cooperation. We are sure that libraries of other countries experience similar inconveniences.

No doubt with the introduction of a unified cheque system worked out by G. Kornish which is enthusiastically supported by us the strain will be lifted to a large extent. Cheques must also be bougth, and this is the same hard currency problem. The working out of our own blank-order for international interlending wiht the observance of all recommendations of the IFLA and international standards is the only way out of the situation which has developed. In solving this task we hope for support and assistance by the IFLA section on Interlending and Document Delivery.

A lot of problems are to be solved in the mutual use of stocks with libraries of Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia) and Cuba.

Since the moment of the adoption of joint organizational documents serious political and economic changes have taken place, but the interest in partnership is preserved. Practically each year Soviet libraries send to these countries 5-6 times more publications than it is requested. A large portion of requests falls on foreign literature. i. e., for books and journals of other countries. These publications are sent, as a rule, in copies and only free of charge.

To create conditions for the coordinated acquisition and more equal distribution of loads as regards interlending joint elaboration of the automated catalogue MAKSI was carried out by libraries of various countries. It was supposed to create the base of data on the subscription to foreign and serial publications in the catalogue. This would make it possible to reduce duplication and expand the range of titles for mutual use. The different technical orientation of the libraries of the countries of the community has prevented the completion of the work, but the probem of the lack of information on the availability of publications and their lication has remained. Annual printed catalogues of each country are the only source of information on accessions to library stocks. But by the moment of their publication these catalogues contain data which are a year or two years old.

The absence of prompt information on the stocks of Soviet libraries brings about a large number of unjustifiably sent orders which cost libraries a lot. For instance, in 1990 the number of requests obtained by the LSL from Bulgaria amounted to 2,245 including 1,145 orders for literature of other countries, and work in vain was carried out in 1,033 cases. The problem of union catalogues, both printed catalogues and ON-LINE public access catalogues, promptly complemented and remotely accessible is acute for both Soviet and foreign libraries. This considerably restricts the expansion of cooperation in the field of international interlending.

Of no less comlexity is the problem of expanding the equivalent (i. e., without hard currency) exchange of documents with countries whose literature arouses the keenest interest. To prepare the package of proposals for libraries of these countries the multi-aspect analysis of orders coming to the USSR, including the types of ordered publications, the chronology, the national origin, the topics, etc. The conclusions of the analysis make it possible to assume that the expansion of mutual business interest is feasible despite all difficulties.

For instance, we have established that almost all large libraries of most of the countries would like to get from us information bulletins on newly published so-called informal newspapers and magazines. So far there is no summary information on this subject in the Soviet Union, but it can be prepared rather quickly. Then periodicals which have interested partners could be sent under mutual agreement in exchange for literature which is absent in this country or other services needed by us.

Relying on the results of analysis which reflect certain interest in literature as regards periods and topics, one can offer thematic information and lending service. The imperfection of our printed catalogues does not allow foreign borrowers to write for literature available in the USSR's library stocks with sufficient completeness within the framework of topics of interest. We are sure that additional information will make it possible to increase the volumes of documents submitted under international interlibrary lending, specifically on an equivalent basis.

We understand that supposed services are not original. For many library systems of developed countries these services — with the availability of on-line public access catalogues — are ordinary library processes and not so labour-consuming as their supposed fulfilment in libraries of the USSR.

Much out of the traditional should be reinterpreted and changed. In this process it is necessary to raise the level of knowledge and the professional standard of the staff of the major libraries — interlending centres and not only as far as publications on foreign experience are concerned. I can say relying on my own experience that personal contacts with interlending specialists from various countries make it possible to discuss in a fuller and more specific way problems of mutual interest and to find controlled solutions. The direct familiarization with the experience of work of libraries of other countries gives rise to ideas of improving one's own model of the interlending system in conformity with the specific features of arranging the interaction of libraries. International conferences sponsored by the IFLA Section on Interlending and Document Delivery are of great help for enriching

with methodological and practical experience.

It is expedient to hold a series of practical seminars for the wide audience with the invitation of foreign specialists for delivering lectures arranging joint discussions of national and international problems.

The first all-Union practical seminar dealing with the problems of interlending and international interlending in this country is to be held in May 1991. D. Breadbury has been invited to deliver a cycle of lectures at the seminar. The programme of upgrading the skills envisaged the familiarization with the systems of interlibrary service in the field of interlending practised in various countries. In addition, within the framework of international cooperation it is envisaged to arrange the exchange of specialists and foreign training of leading interlending specialists of various libraries of the USSR.

All supposed changes in organizing work in the field of interlending in Soviet libraries and as far as foreign libraries are concerned cannot be regarded as simple, but they are a must. The implementation of these changes depends to a large degree on support and aid by foreign library partners in the area of international interlending.

Interlending of Audiovisual Materials: Some Problems Needing Solutions

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Abstract

The status of audiovisual materials in libraries is often not very high and their availability through interlibrary loan is often neglected. Reasons for this include poor bibliographic control, lack of national collections, fear of damage caused by transport or misuse, expense of transmission and legal difficulties. There are also problems with differing formats, even within the same type of material. Despite these obstacles, some countries do offer an interlending service for audiovisual materials and this should be encouraged. Cataloguing practices need improvement, codes of practice need to be developed, attitudes need to change and integration of separate services for different groups should be reviewed.

Audiovisual (AV) materials are gradually becoming more and more important in library collections. Their use in education is well established and there is a growing need for them in technical and research libraries as well as for recreational use in public and similar libraries. Unfortunately, they are often treated as second class materials when it comes to interlibrary cooperation. This is true not only for interlending but also shared catalogue records, resource-sharing projects and reader referral services. However, the increasing number of AV items included in OCLC and the appearance of a CD-ROM containing bibliographic data of over 100,000 AV titles[1] shows that material in these media can no longer be ignored by libraries. There is no logical reason why AV materials should have any less status than other carriers of original information[2].

However, it must be acknowledged that interlending of AV materials does pose certain basic problems which must be addressed if such materials are to be included in any ILL system. These problems become worse when the issue of international interlending is examined. At this point only the problems of interlending generally will be discussed.

Definitions

AV can be used to include many different types of material. Generally it includes audio and video recordings, films, computer software, photographs and slides and teaching packages made up of several different types of material, the so-called "mixed-media" packages. Clearly, as new technology develops, the range of type of material will increase and should already be seen to include CD-ROM, optical disc and laser disk. The position of electronically-transmitted documents is rather different and outside the scope of this paper.

Interlending (ILL) usually means moving the document (however defined) from its usual library to another library where it can be used by the reader. Such movements also include supplying copies rather than loan of the original. In some countries there is an increasing tendency to move the reader to the document (reciprocal borrowing) as in Australia[3]. As will be seen, both of these alternative options are difficult, if not impossible, in the case of AV materials.

Collections and records

No ILL system can function efficiently unless it includes sufficiently large and comprehensive collections to meet the needs of a significant number of users of the system. It is vital to know what collections exist, where they are, what size they are and what their scope and coverage is. This is often difficult for printed materials and experience shows that the size, location and scope of AV collections is often even more variable than collections of printed materials. There is en emphasis on AV within certain types of educational activity and it is generally more often used within courses with a practical bias (for example, nursing/ medicine[4], architecture, fine art) than in the more abstract disciplines (philosophy, pure science, history). Major national collections are found less often than for printed materials as relatively few countries have legal deposit regulations which apply for AV materials[5,6] so that one comprehensive, national collection rarely exists to provide ILL access. Even where national collections do exist they are sometimes of an archival nature and their collections are not available through ILL procedures. In some countries specialised national collections have grown up

specifically to provide a lending service as in the UK[7]. Often collections which would be regarded as of less importance for printed materials, such as smaller colleges, often have large AV collections but these may not be known. There is, therefore, a major problem in many countries to identify those libraries which could usefully participate in an AV ILL scheme.

The alternative is to have a union catalogue. Until the advent of the online cooperative catalogue, this was very difficult to achieve. Many libraries did not (and often still do not) catalogue their AV materials in the same detail as their printed materials. Although many libraries conform to national and international practice for printed materials, far fewer adhere to recognised codes when recording their AV collections. Often cataloguing was recorded only on cards which presented further difficulties about cataloguing rules and headings to enable items to be found. However, the increasing use of online facilities in some countries means that AV is treated equally with printed material and union catalogues are created as a result of online cataloguing rather than a specific activity.

Nature of requests

There is no point in having materials available through ILL if nobody wants to borrow them. The problem with AV materials is that it is often difficult to identify specific materials for individual users. The bibliographic control of AV varies considerably between countries and even between particular formats in one country. Thus it may be quite easy to identify a sound recording but comprehensive listings of videos may be almost non-existent. This is partly linked with the lack of legal deposit legislation. Lack of a national collection on which a bibliography can be based results in poor bibliographic control. Alternative methods of constructing nation AV bibliographies have not been very successful[8]. The fragmented and transitory nature of much AV publishing activity is a further difficulty and many very worthwhile items are not actually "published" in the conventional sense at all, although they may be readily available in specific areas or subjects. Therefore librarians are faced with such demands from readers as "Have you got a video concerning... " or is there a sound recording dealing with... " rather than requests for specific items. Even where citations do include AV items the information is often deficient and may not allow sufficient identification for an ILL request to be generated. This raises the question of whether a union catalogue is of much use unless it is computer-generated, allowing multipoint access including subject approaches.

User needs

Like all requests for ILL, those for AV materials will reflect varying needs of readers. Clearly someone studying music or language may have a more pressing need for audio materials than someone in the pure sciences. Those working in life sciences have need more often of AV than, say a chemist. Some materials may be requested through ILL in AV format as a preference, whilst others will be a necessity. At one time many AV materials were simply a substitute or addition to printed materials. Increasingly the intrinsic value of AV is being appreciated and many such materials have a unique contribution to education and learning rather than simply supporting printed texts. Once this unique element is appreciated by readers, demand usually increases significantly. However, a particular difficulty arises in the area of the spoken word recording. This is often seen as a luxury or a personal preference and therefore often not appropriate for major Ill searching. The material is often seen as recreational in nature rather than of real importance. But to groups such as the visually-handicapped, such materials are the difference between being able to enjoy a piece of literature and not having access to it at all. There is therefore a dichotomy between the general purpose for which an item was acquired (recreational) and the purpose to which it is put (necessity), and this particular conflict further complicates ILL activity in some countries and regions. There is much work to be done on the integration of services to different sectors of the community to ensure that the needs of all can be met from the total national resource, rather than readers with different reasons for the same need being segregated.

Interlending, not document supply

It has become usual to consider ILL as a comprehensive term to include document supply as well. Document supply is the supply of surrogate copies instead of the original, usually by photocopy or microform. This is a very satisfactory way to deal with many ILL requests, but in the area of AV this is rarely, if ever, an option. To make copies of AV materials requires the library to have a considerable range of equipment to deal with different formats and ages of material. Duplicate copies can be expensive, if not in terms of materials, certainly in staff time and labour. Quality of second-generation copies may be poor and it may just not be possible to reproduce all materials. There are, of course, legal problems when attempting to use this solution. Most countries allow some copying of textual materials for library purposes but very few permit the copying of whole works in non-print format for ILL purposes. This would be seen by the copyright owners as a major infringement of their rights and undermining their sales. This means that most AV materials must be physically lent and therefore may be out of the library for some considerable time. This brings up the perennial problem of the conflict between the needs of the library's own users and those of other libraries. If the item is lent it may be several weeks before it returns and in that time it could be needed by

another reader. On the other hand, if the library always refuses to lend, other libraries will do the same and no ILL traffic can be built up. The problem is compounded by the fact that many AV materials cannot be glanced through and returned. They need to be watched/heard/used in detail before their true usefulness can be assessed. This may mean waiting some time to gain access to appropriate equipment or simply until the reader has the time to devote to this one item.

The time factor is also important because of the purpose to which many AV items are put. A significant number of these items are teaching materials which are often intended to be used over quite a long period of time, say 13 weeks. Very few libraries are prepared to allow materials to be away from their shelves for such a long time unless they are never used, which probably means they are out-of-date and therefore of little use to anyone else!

Legal barriers

Generally speaking printed materials are sold without any restrictions on the persons who use them or where they can be used. However, this is not the case with many AV materials, especially those produced by commercial companies. Restrictions may apply to where the material can be used and by whom it may be used. For example, a video sold to a college may have the restrictions placed on it that it can be used only within the college and only by college staff or students. This effectively prevents ILL of such materials at all. In addition, it may prevent the librarian from offering a reference service to students not registered with the college. One solution for ILL of AV has often been to provide information on where the material is and then expect the student to travel to that location. However, this solution may not be appropriate, as already mentioned. Certainly there may be restrictions on taking material away from the premises of the purchasing organisation.

Physical difficulties

The intellectual and creative content of AV materials does not differ significantly from that of the printed materials in any library. The real difference is, of course, the format in which the information is presented. This, in turn, poses other problems which have special significance for ILL of AV materials.

Formats

A particular problem which must be overcome when considering ILL of AV materials is that of format. Librarians are used to locating documents. Almost anyone can read a document so there are few problems about format. Matters such a microform rather than paper copy may raise some difficulties, especially if the library does not have a comprehensive range of microform readers, but otherwise librarians are mostly concerned with such details as the correct edition or even appropriate illustrations. In the case of AV the format is crucial. To locate a sound recording of a particular opera is hard enough. To ensure that it is the right orchestra, sometimes required in a particular venue, is even more difficult but is analogous to finding the right edition and illustrator. The librarian then has to ensure that the recording is in a format that can be used either by the library or by the "reader" (listener). A cassette recording will be of no use if the only equipment available is a turntable. Similarly, computer software must be capable of being run on certain machines and films and videos must be the right gauge to conform to that available in the library. Often catalogue records do not include technical data indicating type of equipment necessary. Such additional information as "sound recording", "video" or "slide" will not guarantee the item can be used by the reader. Manufacturers' names and even types need to be specified to ensure total satisfaction. These problems are compounded when international interlending is contemplated as standards for the same format vary from one region to another. Far more attention needs to be paid in cataloguing to such details for a meaningful ILL system to be operated.

Transportation

ILL is essentially about moving something from one place to another. The transportation of documents can be achieved in a number of ways such as postal service, courier, telex, fax or electronic mail. Because of the nature of AV materials the options are considerably limited. Clearly fax and telex are not relevant to the transmission of AV materials. Electronic mail will one day be very relevant as it will be possible to transmit the digitised sound or visual images through the appropriate electronic network and reconstitute it easily at the other end. This is, of course, technically possible already but is inhibited for reasons of cost, law and availability of technical equipment. This leaves courier or postal services. Courier services are very expensive although generally reliable. When they are operated by local library cooperatives they can, and do, provide the most suitable method for moving AV materials from one place to another as shown by studies in the USA[9]. Although some types of AV material such as audio cassettes and compact discs are very lightweight and cheap to post, many items are quite large and heavy and require special packaging to prevent damage. This makes their transmission by post a very expensive operation. In any case, many librarians distrust the postal services for sending AV materials. The major fear is one of damage. Such materials are vulne-

rable, when compared with books and journals, and they can sustain damage which may be difficult or even impossible to repair. Replacement of missing or damaged parts cannot be achieved by photocopying another copy and damage may be such that tie material is quite unfit to use for technical reasons. In the case of multi-media publications there is further anxiety about loss of parts of the total package. It must be emphasised that these fears are not limited to transportation. Many librarians are unsure that readers, or even fellow librarians, will treat the materials with the care they require and damage caused by carelessness or misuse, such as can be caused by trying to operate something on the wrong type of machine, is a factor which discourages many libraries for participating in ILL of AV materials.

Not all doom and gloom

This paper has examined some of the obstacles to ILL for AV materials. There is clearly a lot of work to be done before AV can be treated in the same way as printed materials. Attitudes need to be altered in professional circles and some of the inherent fears for the safety of material and disruption of services to readers need to be overcome. Cataloguing practice need to be improved and bibliographic control generally requires review in many countries. There needs to be more cooperation between libraries, archives, individual collections and services for special groups. In some countries these things actually happen and the volume of ILL traffic for AV materials is growing rapidly. The USA is one example where the use of online databases is having a major impact in this area. Despite many efforts in the United Kingdom, AV ILL traffic is still low and shows little sign of increasing, largely for legal reasons. The ILL codes of practice in many countries now include a specific section for AV materials and this is to be encouraged. Nevertheless there is still a long way to go before AV materials take their place in the full range of ILL activities.

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Modellversuch zur Verbesserung der Literaturversorgung Blinder und Sehbehinderter Studierender

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Einführung

Eine Veranstaltung, die sich mit dem Leihverkehr im Bereich audiovisueller Materialien beschäftigt, kann an den Problemen der Gruppen, die ganz besonders auf solche Medien angewiesen sind, nicht vorübergehen. Ich meine damit, dass sich die IFLA Section on Interlending and Document Delivery damit beschäftigen muss, das bibliothekarische Angebot bisher benachteiligten Benutzergruppen, speziell Blinden und Sehbehinderten, zugänglich zu machen. Die Konzeption des Modellversuchs zur Verbesserung der Literaturversorgung blinder und sehbehinderter Studierender, die ich Ihnen hier vorstellen möchte, passt voll in diesen Auftrag der Bibliotheken als Dienstleistungseinrichtungen. Schwerpunkt dabei ist die sachgerechte Umsetzung von studienrelevanten Texten in für Blinde und Sehbehinderte nutzbare Medien. Dies wird bevorzugt die Tonbandkassette sein, abhängig von Text und Verwendungszweck kann aber auch eine Übertragung in Punktschrift, eine Umsetzung in Grossdruck sowie das Überspielen auf Datenträger in Betracht kommen. Die Wünsche, die an die Bibliothek herangetragen werden, beziehen sich zunehmend auf die Datenträger. Hier wird spürbar, dass die moderne Datentechnologie dem Blinden und Sehbehinderten bislang nicht geahnte Möglichkeiten eröffnet. Es gibt Personalcomputer, die über Vergrösserungsmöglichkeiten verfügen, taktil erfassbare Punktschriftzeilen auf ihren Tastaturen anbieten, ja sogar Texte in gesprochene Sprache umformen.

Der Modellversuch "Verbesserte Versorgung blinder und sehbehinderter Studierender mit Studienliteratur", der am 1. April 1989 unter der Leitung des Direktors der Universitätsbibliothek Marburg, Dr. Dirk Barth, begann, soll all diese Möglichkeiten, Literatur Nichtsehenden zugänglich zu machen, realisieren und erproben. In diesem Rahmen sollen auch graphische Darstellungen und Zeichnungen in taktile Graphik umgewandelt werden. Die Erfahrung hat gezeigt, dass es nicht ausreicht Graphiken zu verbalisieren. Sie müssen in tastbare Formen umgesetzt werden.

Dr. Dirk Barth hat meine Absicht den Modellversuch im Rahmen dieser IFLA-Veranstaltung vorzustellen, sehr begrüsst und mir auch wertvolles Material zur Verfügung gestellt. Dafür sei herzlich gedankt.

Sehgeschädigtengerechte Umsetzung

Grundlegend für den Modellversuch ist die Orientierung am studentischen Bedarf. Der Kontakt zu den Benutzern spielt bei der Auswahl der Titel, die in eine sehgeschädigten gerechte Form umzusetzen sind, eine entscheidende Rolle. Um hierbei Doppelarbeiten zu vermeiden, werden immer Kontakte zu anderen Einrichtungen gesucht, die wissenschafliche Literatur umsetzen. In diesem Zusammenhang entsteht an der Universitätsbibliothek Dortmund bereits ein Gesamtkatalog dieser aufbereiteten Literatur.

Vor jeder Umsetzung eines Buches gilt es eine Reihe von Fragen zu Klären. Die wichtigste ist die nach dem geeigneten Medium bzw. nach der geeigneten Medienkombination. So kann es sinnvoll sein, den Text auf Tonbandkassette aufzulesen. Hier sei angemerkt, dass es gar nicht leicht ist, dies vorzunehmen. Um mit einem Text arbeiten zu können, muss er zitierfähig gelesen sein. Das heisst, dass wichtige Textpassagen wie Kapitelanfänge und Seitenwechsel durch Signaltöne markiert werden müssen. Zitate sind kenntlich zu machen und Eigennamen zu buchstabieren. Der Vorleser muss Fachtermini korrekt aussprechen können und im Text vorkommende fremdsprachige Begriffe und Zitate in verständlicher Aussprache vortragen.

Bei der Umsetzung kann es u. U. sinnvoll sein, das Buch nur zum Teil auf Kassette aufzusprechen und die graphischen Darstellungen in taktile Graphik umzuwandeln und der Kassette beizugeben. Wenn ein Restsehvermögen vorhanden ist, kann auch eine Umsetzung in Grossdruck bzw. die Nutzung von Vergrösserungsmöglichkeiten des Bildschirmlesegeräts wichtig sein.

Nachweis

Im Zusammenhang mit den Fragestellungen, denen unsere Sektion nachgeht, ist der Gesamtnachweis von Bedeutung. Das heisst, die Materialien sollen erschlossen sein. Der Modellversuch ist deshalb auch darum bemüht, geeignete Katalogisierungsregeln für eine sehgeschädigtengerechte Verzeichnung dieses Materials zu entwickeln. Ausgehend von den "Regeln für die Alphabetische Katalogisierung — Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken" (RAK-WB) sowie ergänzende einschlägige Bestimmungen, RAK-AV

(audiovisuelle Medien), werden konkretisierende Weiterentwicklungen in Hinblick auf "hörbar" oder taktil "erfassbar" gemachter Beschreibungen angestrebt. In Zusammenarbeit mehrerer Bibliotheken wurden bereits erste Vorschläge erarbeitet, die den zuständigen bibliothekarischen Gremien vorgelegt werden.

Neben der den Bibliothekaren vertrauten Titelaufnahme in Katalogen muss es aber auch darum gehen, die Titelinformation in der neuen Medienform zu normieren, d.h. auf der Tonbandkassette bzw. in Punktschrift. Es ist deshalb wichtig, Regeln für eine Art gesprochene Titelaufnahme mit einer festgelegten Reihenfolge der Aufsprache der gesamten Titelinformation zu entwickeln und ihre Akzeptanz zu erproben.

Daraus geht hervor, dass angestrebt wird, die in Marburg produzierten bzw. bereitgestellten, sehgeschädigtengerecht aufbereitenden Studienwerke in Verbundkatalog-Datenbanken nachzuweisen. Eine spezifische Ausgabenbezeichnung ("Blindenhörbuch", "Punktschriftdruck") macht den Titel kenntlich als speziell für Blinde und Sehbehinderte.

Das sind aber nicht die Nachweisinstrumente, mit denen der blinde oder sehbehinderte Benutzer arbeiten kann. Es ist deshalb darüber hinaus von Bedeutung, über einen Personalcomputer mit Braille-Zeile Recherchen in einem separaten Katalog dieser Materialien zu ermöglichen. Der Marburger Modellversuch soll hierfür praktikable Lösungen entwickeln.

Da nicht alle Sehbehinderten über diese technische Ausstattung verfügen, ist auch an die Herausgabe von Bestands-und Neuerscheinungslisten in Punktschrift und sehbehindertengerechtem Grossdruck gedacht.

Leihverkehr

Dies macht deutlich, dass das Ziel des Marburger Modellversuches nicht nur eine Verbesserung der Literaturversorgung dieser Nutzergruppe in Marburg ist, sondern dass es auch darum geht, den Betroffenen an anderen deutschen Universitäten entsprechende Literatur zur Verfügung zu stellen. Deshalb wird die Literatur auch über den deutschen Leihverkehr den Benutzern anderer Bibliotheken zugünglich sein. Man hat einen Leihverkehr über die Bibliotheken, aber auch einen Direktversand ins Auge gefasst. Die Leihfrist ist in allen Fällen auf 12 Wochen festgesetzt und kann bei Bedarf um weitere 12 Wochen verlängert werden.

Magazinierung

Ein weiteres Problem, das untersucht werden soll, ist die Magazinierung und Archivierung dieser Materialien. Auch hier sollen die Belange sehgeschädigter Studierender Berücksichtigung finden. Das bedeutet, dass etwa die Beschriftung in maschinenlesbarer Form und in Punktschrift vorgenommen wird, sodass eine selbständige Handhabung durch den angesprochenen Personenkreis möglich wird.

Rechtsfragen

Eine andere Frage, die hier wesentlich ist, ist die Rechtsfrage. Das geltende deutsche Urheberrecht lässt eine Herstellung von Vervielfältigungsstücken zum Zwecke der Verbreitung nicht zu. Im Falle der Aus- und Fernleihe liegt aber immer eine Verbreitung vor. Das heisst, die Aufsprache eines Buches auf Tonbandkassette ist an die ausdrückliche Genehmigung durch den Verlag gebunden. Bei Beginn des Modellversuches hat sich die Universitätsbibliothek Marburg mit dem Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels in Verbindung gesetzt und eine Rahmenvereinbarung abgeschlossen. Die Rechtsabteilung des Börsenvereins war hilfreich bei der Ausarbeitung von Musterverträgen für die erforderliche Lizenzvereinbarung. Dabei wurden erstmals auch die modernen Möglichkeiten der elektronischen Erfassung der Texte und deren Ausgabe in gedruckter wie digitaler Form berücksichtigt und Lizenzregelungen in diesem urheberrechtlich besonders sensiblen Bereich vereinbart. Da heute den Veröffentlichungen vielfach elektronische Datenträger zugrunde liegen, müssen alle Anstrengungen unternommen werden, um aus diesen Datenträgern auch das sehgeschädigtengerechte Medium produzieren zu können.

Kosten

Ein letztes wort noch zu den Kosten. Es ist verständlich, dass die sehgeschädigtengerechte Umsetzung, sei es auf Tonkassette oder in Punktschrift, sehr hohe Kosten verursacht. Dazu kommt natürlich eine technische Ausstattung sowohl bei der Produktion wie auch bei der Benutzung. Es ist deshalb wichting, um nicht einen behinderten Benutzerkreis zusätzlich belasten zu müssen, alle vorhandenen Ressourcen zu nutzen und zu koordinieren. Auch dazu will der Modellversuch Anregungen und Vorschläge erarbeiten.

Um Behinderten zu helfen, sie jederzeit zu fördern, sie voll in die Gesellschaft einzugliedern, ist es wesentlich, dass die Bibliothekare sich in breiterem Umfang um die Benutzung von Medien und auch um die Aus- und Fernleihe dieses Materials kümmern. Nur so kann dieser Benutzerkreis in Zukunft besser betreut werden.

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Zusammenfassung

Die Bibliotheken müssen sich zunehmend damit beschäftigen, ihr Angebot auch bisher benachteiligten Benutzergruppen zugänglich zu machen. Ein Modellversuch "Verbesserte Versorgung blinder und sehbehinderter Studierender mit Studienliteratur", begann am 1. April 1989 an der Universitätsbiblithek Marburg. Neben der Umsetzung von studienrelevanten Texten in für Blinde und Sehbehinderte nutzbare Medien, werden Fragen des Gesamtnachweises dieser Materialien untersucht. Die Katalogisierungsregeln müssen weiterentwickelt werden. Es muss aber auch dafür Sorge getragen werden, dass die Titelinformationen für Blinde zugänglich sind. Weiterhin wird überlegt, wie das Material im Leihverkehr zur Verfügung gestellt werden kann, welche Magazinierungsformen günstig sind und welche rechtlichen Probleme auftreten.

The System of Union Catalogues of Serials: State–of–the–Art and Prospects

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In 1986 for the fist time in this country the State Normative Document[1] was adopted. It determined the main objectives, tasks of the state system of union catalogues, the nomenclature of the main catalogues comprising the system and the paths of its formation.

The country's administrative-territorial division provided a basis of building the system of union catalogues. It is conditioned by the vast territory of the Soviet Union and the multi-national composition of our population.

The structure of the system represents the following hierarchy: all-Union, republican (constituent and autonomous), territotial, regional, district and city union catalogues.

The main aim of the system is to reveal at each territorial level the presence and location of documents stored in the stocks of libraries of different departmental subordination, irrespective of the language, the place of the publication of the document and the year of its publication. To make any document accessible to the user according to the requirements of the International Universal Accessibility Programme (UAP). The programme of creating the system of the USSR envisaged the compilation of union catalogues, primarily, for such types of documents as books, serials, maps and music, i. e., publications which are in the highest demand, first of all, within the framework of the inter-library loan and international inter-library loan.

However, the Rules provide for possibility of compiling union catalogues for other types of documents too, including manuscripts, if the necessity arises.

The formation of the system, especially at the first stage, allows the creation of union catalogues in various forms: card, book and machine-read with the gradual transition of the system to the automated mode.

The methodological and organizational direction of the system at all territorial levels is carried out by state universal libraries which this function is inherent in.

The mechanism of schaping the system was based on the voluntary participation of libraries. No additional juridical, legal and technological documents, except for the Rules, were adopted. This was one of the reasons for the slow schaping of the system and in some cases for the refusal of libraries to take part in various union catalogues, especially, all-Union (nationwide) catalogues. The problem of forming the system of union catalogues has been complicated due to the sharp change in the socio-political structure of our society. The process of the renewal of the principles of the federative structure of our state, the determination of republics as sovereign states and the weakening of central power take place. This has hindered the shaping of the system. However, along with these processes the information requirements of the population sharply increase, the interest in national monuments of the written language and culture, in achievements of modern fogeign science, technology, world culture and art has risen conspicuously. In these conditions the problem of the system of union catalogues has become still more topical and urgent for the USSR's libraries.

No doubt all these changes set new tasks before the system and mechanisms of its functioning. The formation and functioning of the system of union catalogues are closely interlinked with the solution of a number of economic problems. Contractual obligations and the interest of Libraries in work, the consistent and rational provision of libraries of all territorial levels with material and technical resources and the observance of unified methodological principles and requirements for compiling bibiliographical records should become basic conditions of libraries' interaction.

It is necessary to adopt a number of juridical and legal documents at the governmental level, treaties between republics and the Union, which will fix the rights responsibility of participants in creating a unified nationwide system of address information on documents. This information will represent an essential portion of the country's intellectual resources.

The principle of the single processing of documents with the repeated use of the results of processing should provide a basis of the technological interaction of the system of union catalogues.

Proceeding from the fact that today the libraries of republics have different levels of the cataloging quality and different conditions as regards technical facilities, personnel and finance it is reasonable to create basic data bases on the availability and location of national and foreign literature in all-Union central libraries (the LSL, the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR, the Central Scientific Agricultural Library, the State Central Scientific Medical Library, the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences, the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Library of Natural Sciences) and in republican universal and subject libraries.

It is necessary to foresee the gradual distribution of functions between all participants in the system of union catalogues The wide introduction of computers in the country's libraries will contribute to solving many general system problems. In the conditions of this country with a vast territory, with 500.000 libraries the problem of creating an effective nationwide system of union catalogues cannot be solved with out computerization.

Difficulties we have today while creating the system of union catalogues take place in some East European countries where the processes of socio-political and economic development have undergone considerable changes.

The social, economic and political changes occurring in this country natûrally call for new solutions and a new approach to the formation of the system of union catalogues. In this connection the LSL has begun the renewal and completion of the concept of the system of union catalogues.

Within the framework of the work in the course of 1991 a wide discussion will be held in special literature. At the sittings of the IFLA session special communications on the results of the discussion will be submitted. Conclusions and proposals have been made.

Of great interest for each country will be not only the concept of the system, but, first of all, the methodological, juridical and technological mechanisms of its functioning. Taking into account that the nationwide system of union catalogues is a multiaspect and multi-function organism, we would like in this paper to dwell upon the methodological, juridical and technological basis of creating the system of union catalogues of serials. As mentioned above, in 1986 the «Rules for the System of Union Catalogues in USSR Libraries» was approved. In the Rules along with the functioning of union catalogues of various types of documents much space is given to the system of union catalogues of national and foreign serials.

In accordance with the Rules it is planned to create in the USSR the following systems of union catalogues of serials.

At the nationwide level: 1) the retrospective union catalogue of serials (including newspapers) since the beginning of the book printing in the Russian language; 2) the retrospective union catalogue of serials (without newspapers) in foreign languages since the beginning of the book printing; 3) the union catalogue of foreign serials of current acquisitions (without newspapers).

The system of union catalogues of serials in constituent republics is built similarly to the nationwide system.

At next territorial levels (a republic, a territory, a region, a district and a city) only the system of the union catalogues of national serials of current acquisitions is created since information on the availabilite and location of retrospective national serials will be ensured at these levels by retrospective republican union catalogues of serials because they will include information on the availability and location of retrospective serials of these regions. Information on foreign publications will be ensured by the system of union catalogues of the nationwide and republican levels.

In this paper we shall dwell on the problems of creating the union catalogues of serials of the nationwide level.

The main lines of the work of libraries are the provision of maximum information on retrospective serials (including newspapers) in the Russian language, as well as current and retrospective serials (without newspapers) in foreign languages.

In this country, like in many other countries, in the course of forming the system of union catalogues the union catalogues of foreign serials were compiled at a priority basis. This is due to fact that foreign editions which, as a rule, are expensive come to the country's libraries in a decentralized way and their location is unknown. Besides, as compared with the world repertory they come in limitied quantities: for instance, in 1990 acquisitions of journals and magazines as compared to the world repertory comprise 1:4 (25,000 and 90,000) and librarians of any country are interested in taking into account these acquisitions and in the maximum information on them to use them effectively. In the Soviet Union work on union catalogues of foreign serials has been performed since 1924. Today there are quite a few of such catalogues, both nationwide and regional: card, book, universal and special ones, as well as alphabetical and classed catalogues.

Amidst numerous catalogues one should single out fundamental union catalogues:

1) The union card catalogue of foreign serials which has been compiled since 1944 by the LSL. The catalogue contains about 100,000 titles of foreign journals and continued publications dealing with all fields of knowlege. It reflects stocks of 500 libraries in this country. The catalogue is unique since it contains information on serials over a large chonological period.

2) The State Central Scientific Medical Library compiles union card catalogue of foreign journals and continued publications in the field of medicine for stocks of all libraries in this country which receive medical journals. The catalogue is alphabetical and has been compiles since 1966.

3) The Central Scientific Agricultural Library compiles the union card catalogue in the field of agriculture for stocks of all Soviet libraries receiving agricultural journals. The catalogue is alphabetical and has been compiled since 1966.

Since 1974 the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR has been compiling the printed union catalogue of foreign serials dealing with natural sciences, technology, medicine and agriculture on a computerized basis. This library annually publishes the printed nationwide union catalogue of foreign serials on a computer basis.

The catalogue has many merits and, at the same time, it is not devoid of a serious drawback since it does not include information on journals covering social sciences and the humanities. Never-

theless, the catalogue issued by the State Public Scientific and Technical Library efficiently solves the problem of current information on the acquisition and location of foreign journals for four main branches of knowledge in Soviet libraries. The problem of retrospective acquisitions of foreign is solved successfully.

The year 1974 saw the publication of the six-volume edition: the retrospective union index of foreign periodicals for 1750-1965 available in the USSR's largest libraries. Natural sciences. Technology. Medicine. Agricultuge.

The Index contains about 30,000 titles for stocks of 112 Soviet libraries. The work for preparing for the press a similar index of foreign serials for social sciences and humanities under the direction of the LSL has become the continuation of this work. Four volumes of the index have been prepared. The chronological coverage of included journals comprises 275 years (1700-1975). It reflects the stocks of 80 libraries of the USSR.

However, the LSL has encountered difficulties in publishing it since the printing house has not yet been found. In new economic conditions Soviet libraries face the situation when bibliographical editions prepared by libraries do not find publishers. Of course, bibliographical editions cannot compete with editions of fiction bringing publishers huge profits.

As a result, many Soviet libraries face now the refusal of publishing bibliographical aids, including union catalogues. Even the major libraries of this country practically have no printing possibilities of their own. This is a very alarming situation. It may jeopardize the publication of valuable bibliographical aids, including the capital work of Soviet largest libraries which has been prepared for many years under the direction of the LSL. We mean «The Union Catalogue of Russians Books XIX» which is to include 160-180 volumes.

In these conditions the fate of the four-volume retrospective union catalogue of foreign serials for social sciences and the humanities also remains vague. The LSL tries to issue it in microfiches by a cooperative, but the cost of the edition in this form is rather hign. The edition which is needed so badly by the country's libraries for everyday practical work will not be available in many cases.

Despite the fact that a large number of nationwide union catalogues for serials have been compiled, they do not represent a comprehensive system and are just its separate links unconnected with each other by a general system approach and by a unified scientific and organizational-methodological basis.

Such situation prevents the effective use of the system, taking also into account that it becomes ever more expensive.

It would be reasonable if at the nationwide level this work is led by the LSL, and in constituent republics this work can be headed by state universal libraries which have acquired vast experience in compiling union catalogues of foreign serials. However, in present conditions these libraries have proved to be the weakest technically, although they possess vast practical and methodological experience and highly skilled personnel. Due to the weak material and technical basis they cannot play the leading role in compiling union catalogues. In addition, the absence of the interaction between the national system of serials and the international ISDS system has an adverse effect on the system of union catalogues of serials.

Speaking about a system of union catalogues of foreign serials it should be noted that we mean only such documents as journals and continued publications. The task of compiling union catalogues of foreign newspapers have never been set. In world practice we do not know such catalogues since newspapers come to any country and in a very limited number of copies and, as a rule, are stored in most of libraries for a short period of time. However, we can return to this problem since it is studied little. Besides, the situation changes, as well as the content of newspapers, and perhaps the raising of such question will be justified. As for union catalogues of national serials, the solution of the problem looks this way: Union catalogues for current serials are not compiled since this country publishes state recording editions (of the «Letopis» type) which register publications and to a large extent perform functions of information editions. Besides, Soviet serial editions are widely acquired by our libraries and no difficulties in servicing readers arise. This does not relate to retrospective serials whose location, as a rule, is unknown.

The nationwide system of union catalogues envisages the creation of such catalogues both on a nationwide level and in republics.

In 1990 the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library started work on the retrospective nationwide union catalogue of serials in Russian. All major libraries of this country take part in the work on the catalogue. The catalogue will not include newspapers since the work on union catalogues of newspapers has not yet come to an end. Within the framework of this work the union catalogue «Newspapers of the First Post-Revolutionary Years 1917-1922» has been prepared. It includes 3,842 titles in Russian, in languages of Soviet peoples and in foreign languages published in the USSR. The work on the catalogue is led by the LSL.

The catalogue is prepared for the press.

A few words about the attitude to the standardization of the index entry containing data on the document in a compact and uniform form.

The creation of such large and complex systems as union catalogues of libraries would be impossible without working out unified requirements and principles of compiling the index entry which is a basis for any catalogue, especially the union one, the work on which is performed by up to 200 or more Soviet bibliographical services. The standardization of the index entry (IE) is a sine qua non

condition for the successful functioning and interaction of national and international information bibliographical systems.

The careless attitude of publishing houses of this country to the design of printed matter which is especially clearly seen in the desing of serials is a significant factor requiring standardization.

Despite the fact that the USSR has adopted the normative document (State Standard of April 7, 1986 «Publications. Publisher's Imprint») ensuring the single approach to the design of the title page — the main source of information about the document — the problem remains acute and topical up to now, especially due to the emergence of new structures of publishers outiside the state system of publishing houses. The most typical violations of the desing of serials are as follows:

— the printing display — as the title — of the series of data on the type of information given in it (an information bulletin, methodological materials, ets.) with the presence of the common title of the series;

— the violation of the numbering of the issues of the series, the alternation of numbered and unnumbered issues inside the same series;

— the design of issues of a single book series in the form of alternating issues having the generalizing title and numbering and of issues having only the special title and numbering.

Due to these and many other violations of the requirements for the desing of serials bibliographers face considerable difficulties in choosing the main element of the IE — the title which ensures the compatibility and retrieval of bibliographical information while coming over from one information retrieval system to the other. As a result, it becomes impossible to unite all issues (parts) of a single serial under a single bibliographical record and difficulties emerge in retrieving bibliographical information about the publication.

Due to the limitation of the volume of the report we cannot dwell at length on all aspects of this proplem. Perhaps this calls for the independent discussion. However, we would like to stress that the present state-of-the-art of the document flow, the level of the skill of personnel and the provision of Soviet libraries with technical facilities shows the topicality of the country's course aimed at the further development of the theory of the bibliographical description as the object of standardization. This course will be implemented on the basis of the international requirements formulated in the series of documens under the general title «The International Standard Bibliographical Description» (ISBD).

References

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The Development of International Standards: Exploring the ISO/IFLA Relationship

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The development and implementation of information standards at the international level can have a dramatic impact on the quality of information services. The formal process of standards development is conducted through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and its 172 technical committees IFLA, as a liaison organization to ISO Technical Committee 46 (Information and documentation) can be an influential and powerful force in the standards development process.

Technical standards are tools that we all rely on a daily basis. In fact, standards are so much a part of our routine that we tend to take them for granted. It is the existence of standards that makes it possible to buy film for our cameras and not be concerned for size, to purchase a new pair of shoes rather than have to have our footwear custom made. And it is because of standards that we are able to drive a car no matter where it was manufactured with some degree of confidence and expertise.

Standards can make life easier and far less frustrating.

The importance and value standards came to be most appreciated in the 19th century with the advent of the industrial revolution of and the aplication technology to manufacturing. The use of standardized parts

was absolutely critical to the mass production of goods which was demanded.

Today, with the application of technology to information services we are experiencing a similar kind of revolution. As the amount of information produced continues to grow, no one institution can afford to collect or house all of the information that exists, making it imperative that systems for information sharing and transfer are put in place. Standards are one of the tools that can help us share information efficiently so our users can be better served.

How do standards come to be developed. What organizations are responsible for this work? And, most important, how can you as an information professional with first-hand knowledge of the intricacies and complexities of describing and accessing information, contribute your knowledge to the process. These are some of the question I will respond to.

The International Organization for Standardization

At the international level, the principal organization responsible for the development and coordination of international technical standards is the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland the ISO was founded in 1946 by twenty-five national standards associations to carry-on the work of the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations which was originally organized in 1926. ISO is a non-governmental organization. However, more than 70% of the ISO membership — the official standards bodies of 89 countries — are governmental bodies.

ISO's work covers virtually every area of technology. ISO sponsors 172 separate Technical Committees (TC) which to date have produced over 8000 international standards. ISO standards cover a wide variety of topics including such diverse areas as fertilizers for agricultural production, ergonomics so our office environments will be more productive and healthful, safety of toys, solar energy, elevators and lifts, doors and windows, nuclear energy, photography, and banking. Standards development activities worldwide increased dramatically in the 1980s. In the ten year period 1980-1990 the total number of published ISO standards almost doubled. It appears that this trend will continue. ISO reports that there are over 4500 standards in the final stages of development that are likely to be completed before 1995.

Within our area of interest the principal ISO Technical Committee (TC) is TC 46 titled Information and Documentation.

Today twenty-five countries are active Participating-members of Technical Committee 46 (Figure 1) and thirty-three countries participate as Observer members. In addition, forty-three organizations have an active liaison relationship with TC 46. IFLA is one of the most active liaison organizations to TC 46.

All of the members of ISO and its TCs are national bodies, not individuals. The persons who

participate in the TC represent a national standardizing organization. In most cases, it is the national body's governmental standards organization which is responsible for coordinating the member body's participation. In some cases, such as in the United States, representation is not through the government but through an independent organization. In the case of the United States it is the American National Standards Institute.

The scope of Technical Committee 46 is:

> Standardization of practices relating to libraties, documentation and information centres, indexing and abstracting services, archives, information science and publishing.

The TC is managed by secretariat headquartered at the Deutches Institut für Normung (DIN) in Berlin, Germany. To address such a broad scope, the work of the TC is carried out by six Subcommittees and one independet Working Group (WG 1). (See Figure 2) The Working Group manages the ISO standard on country codes (ISO 3166). The intersts of the six TC 46 Subcommittees are broad and reflect the many aspects of standardization which are of concern to information professionals today:

> Subcommittee 2, Standardization of methods of converting the writing systems used by any language into another system (Transliteration).
>
> Subcommittee 3, Standardization of terms and definitions within the scope of ISO TC 46; principally responsible for terminology used in TC 46 standards.
>
> Subcommittee 4, Computer applications in information and documentation, included are sdandards for communication formats, data element directories, electronic manuscripts and publications, data base management for information and documentational, character sets, and codes for computer usage. It is Subcommittee 4 which is developing the standards for the application of the OSI reference model to bibliofraphic information interchange.
>
> Subcommittee 8, Statistics: Standardization practices relating to the collection of library and publishing statistics, including library statistacs and statistics for book production and publishing.
>
> Subcommittee 9, Presentation, Indentification and Description of Documents: encompasses standards for title pages, spines, mocroform headers, data sheets, bibliographic references and citation formats, filing rules, holdings statements; numbering systems such as the ISSN and ISBN; as well as subject analysis including indexing and abstracting and thesaurus guidelines.
>
> Subcommittee 10. Physical keeping of documents: Standards related to preservation and conservation of documents used in libraries and archives and documentation centres.

Technical Committee 46 is responsible for over thirty published international standards and over forty new international standards at various stages of development.

The Development of ISO Standards

The process of standards development in ISO is explained in detail in the *ISO Directives (Part 1. Procedures for the technical work).* The essence of the process is consensus. Consensus is not complete unanimity. Rather, consensus requires achieving substantial agreement on the recommendations made in the standard. In the development of international standards the goal is global consensus. This is not an easy goal to achieve in that each participant brings a unique perspective on information services and a unique history of information delivery to the standards development process. Until the early 1970s ISO required thet unanimous consent be demonstrated for an international standard to be approved. As a result no international standards were issued during the first twenty-five years of ISO's existence. This rule has since been changed. Today, ISO requires that a two-thirds majority of the Participating-members of a Technical Committee support a draft standard for it to be approved and carry the ISO imprimatur.

The standards development process normally progresses through five stages:

> Proposal stage: New Work Item Proposal (NP) is issued. Preparatory stage: Working Draft (WD) issued Committee Stage: Committee Draft (CD) issued Approval stage: Draft International Standard (DIS) issued Publication stage: International Standard published.

The standards process begings when a New Work Item Proposal (NP) is submitted to the member bodies for ballot. New work items are usually submitted by member bodies, or are proposed by organizations that have a liaison to TC 46, such as IFLA or FID or UNESCO. Often a new proposal will be based on a national standard or on preliminary work that has been completed at the national or regional level or within an allied organization. When the item is balloted the member bodies are asked two questions: (1) to approve the scope of the new project and (2) to indicate of they are willing to participate in the development of the standard. According to the ISO rules at least five member bodies must agree to participate in the development of the project for a new project to be added to the program of work. This rule assures that an international standard will have the participation of a variety of memmbers and have a broad base of support.

If the ballot on the New Work Item is succesful, a Working Group (WG) will be established to draft the proposed standard. The purpose of the WG is to bring together experts from the member bodies. Participants in the Working Group do not represent their national bodies. Instead they are called on to contribute their expertise as individual experts, regardless of their national ambitions and perspectives. In ISO TC 46 the WGs will meet at most once a year and do most of their work through the mail. Typically two years will elapse before a first draft is released from the WG. This first draft will be distributed for comment within the Working Group and, if appropriate, to the members of the parent Subcommittee. The document is circulated for comment, not for ballot, and will be referred to as a "Working Draft" so there is no confusion over the preliminary status of the document.

When the Working Group is satisfied with the technical merits of the proposed standard, it is officially registered as a Committee Draft (CD) with the ISO central office in Geneva. The number which the document is assigned will stay with the document for its life. For example, a Committee Draft which is numbered 10160, will eventually become International Standard 10160.

As a Committee Draft the proposed standard is circulated for its first official ballot for a four month period. The members of the Subcommittee are asked to review the document thoroughlyand evaluate if the standard is ready for advancement to the next stage, "Draft International Standard". In TC 46 it is customary for a meeting to be held shortly following the CD ballot period to review the comments that have been submitted. As a result of this CD review, in many cases, a proposal will be circulated for a second ballot at the CD level.

When it is determined that there is consensus on the Committee Draft, the document is registered by ISO as a Draft International Standard (DIS). At this point the document is distributed by the ISO to all of the Technical Committee's Participating-members and Observer members and organizations in liaison. The ballot period will last six months. This is the last ballot within the Technical Committee and is the last opportunity for a member body to contribute to the development of the proposrd standard. This is also the last stage before the document emerges as an Internatioal Standard. It is critical that if there are any serious inconsistencies or problems with the proposal that they be resolved at this stage.

Following the resolution of any comments submitted during the DIS ballot the standard is approved, final text prepared, and the standard published by the ISO. The published standard is sent to all of the member bodies of ISO and it is available for sale from the national standards bodies sales offices.

This brief review of the international standards development process describes the ideal situation. Rarely does the process run smoothly and predictably. Behind every completed standard are years of meetings, at least ten or more drafts, and a series of compromises and negotiations that would rival the skills of any diplomat. Typically, it will take at least seven years for an international standard to be developed, approved, and published. This investment in time at the developmental stage is a necessary part of the process. For an international standard to be useful all of the potential implementors must be willing to support the document and this type of consensus building takes time to develop.

The development of new standards is only one part of the standards development process. Under the ISO regulations an ISO standard must be reviewed at least once every five years fillowing its last date of publication (or review) to determine if it should be revised or withdrawn or confirmed. In this way ISO standards are kept up to date and are not allowed to become obsolete.

Relationship between IFLA and ISO

IFLA participates in the work of ISO TC 46 as a Liaison member to the Technical Committee and to Subcommittee 4 on Computer Applications in information and documentation, Subcommittee 3 on Terminology, and Subcommittee 10 on Physical keeping of documents. As a liaison member the IFLA receives of all notices of the meetings and all relevant documentation. Ifla is invited to comment on all papers that are distributed and all items that are balloted. In addition, the IFLA representative is invited to report to each meeting of the TC and its Subcommittees.

As a liaison member IFLA has the right to introduce new work item proposals. This is a powerful responsibility and, in effect, gives IFLA a direct method for advancing proposals or recommendations that have been developed in IFLA as candidate international standards. This has, in fact, happened in a number of instances: the standard for an international serial holdings statement being developed in TC 46/Subcommittee 9 is largely based on work originally done in IFLA; and, the recently accepted new work item for an international standard for performance measures is based on work first completed in IFLA.

Proposals which come to TC 46 from IFLA have a special status. As an IFLA document some measure of consensus has already been achieved on the proposal. With agreement already achieved on key elements of the proposed standard the development cycle may be shortened and the standard may be more easily and readily implemented.

Other ISO Technical Committees

Technacal Committee 46 is limited by its scope to those areas of concern directly related to documentation and bibliographic services and prosedures. There are other Technical Committees within ISO which develop standards which have a bearing on bibliographic services. TC 46 maintains a liaison with those Technical Committees so overlap is avoided. When appropriate the ISO technical committees work together to develop standards of mutual interst. The principal ISO Technical Committees which are of interest to 46 are:

JTC 1, "Joint Technical Committee 1": the standards committee sponsered jointed by the ISO and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) which is concerned with international standards for information processing, including character sets, electronic publishing, implementation of the OSI reference model, etc.

TC 171 Micrographics and optical memories for document and image recording, storage and use.

TC 37 Terminology (principles and use). An international standard for language codes is now being developed by a joint working group of TC 37 and TC 46.

TC 130 Graphic Technology.

TC 154 Documents and data elements in administration, commerce and industry.

TC 6 Paper, board and pulps. TC 6 is working closely with TC 46 Subcommittee 10 to develop the first international standard for paper permanence.

To Participate in International Standards Development

The international standards process depends on the support and involvement of thousands of individuals. ISO estimates that over 40,000 persons participate as national delegates to standards meetings and that more than 500,000 persons serve as national experts, reviewing proposed standards and contributing their expertise. There are two channels immediately available: through IFLA and through your national standards organization.

Resources for further Information

ISO has issued two publications which are useful resources about standards development. *Standardization and documentation: an introduction for documentalists and librarians*, (Geneva: ISO, 1983), provides a histore and background on the standards development process and gives examples of various national approaches to standardization.

ISO Standards Handbook 1: Documentation and information, published in its third edition in 1988, brings together in one publication the complete text of all of the primary technical standards developed by Technical Committee 46, as well as the body of standards issued by TC 171, TC 37, TC 154, and TC 68 (Banking).

Conclusion

The standards development process is an open system which depends heavily on the support and involvement of the professional and business communities served. As information professionas we need to aggressively monitor, develop, and implement standards. As the body of data worldwide continues to expand we can no longer afford to rely on non-standard, incompatible systems if we wish to share information on a local basis or a global scale.

Figure 1

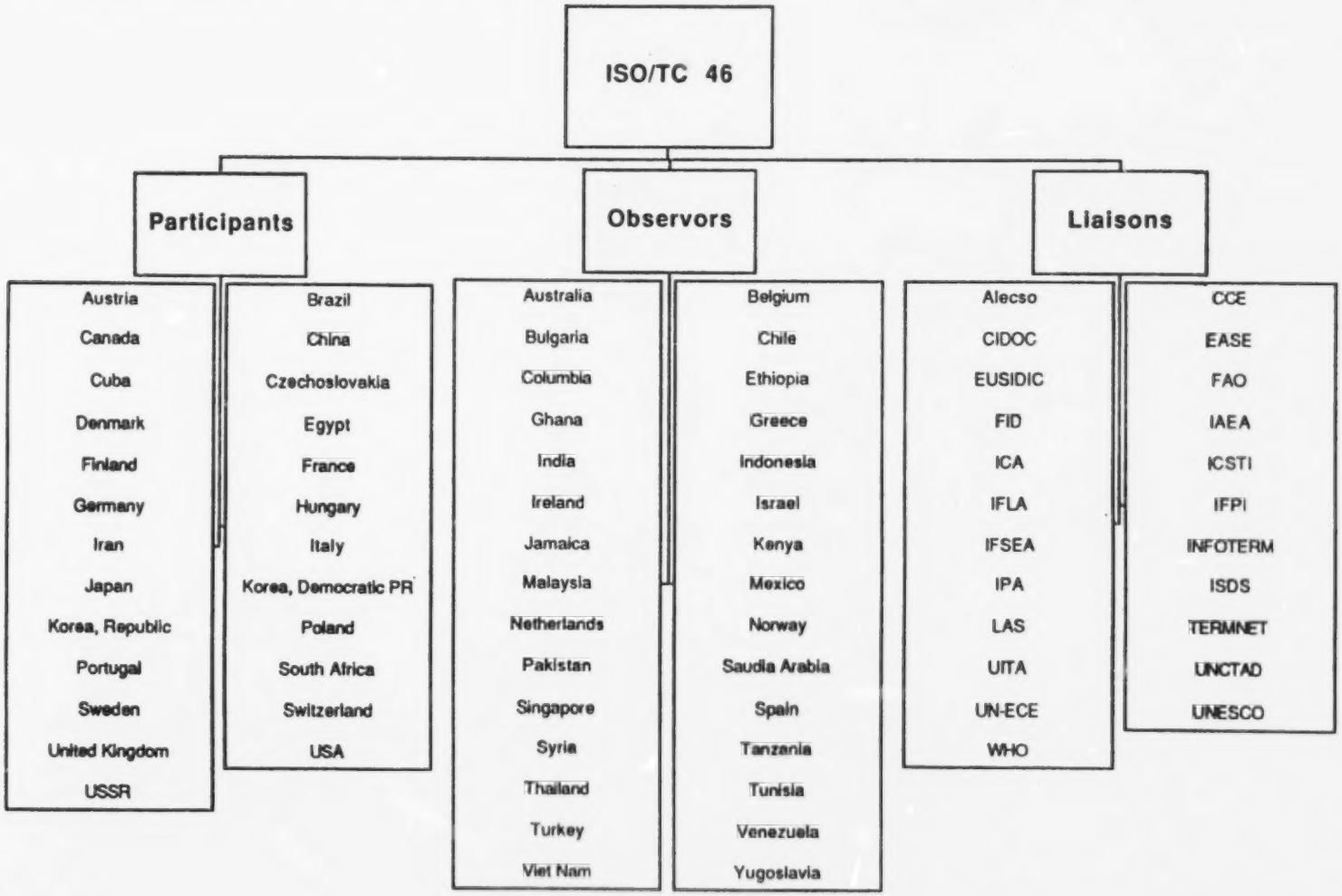

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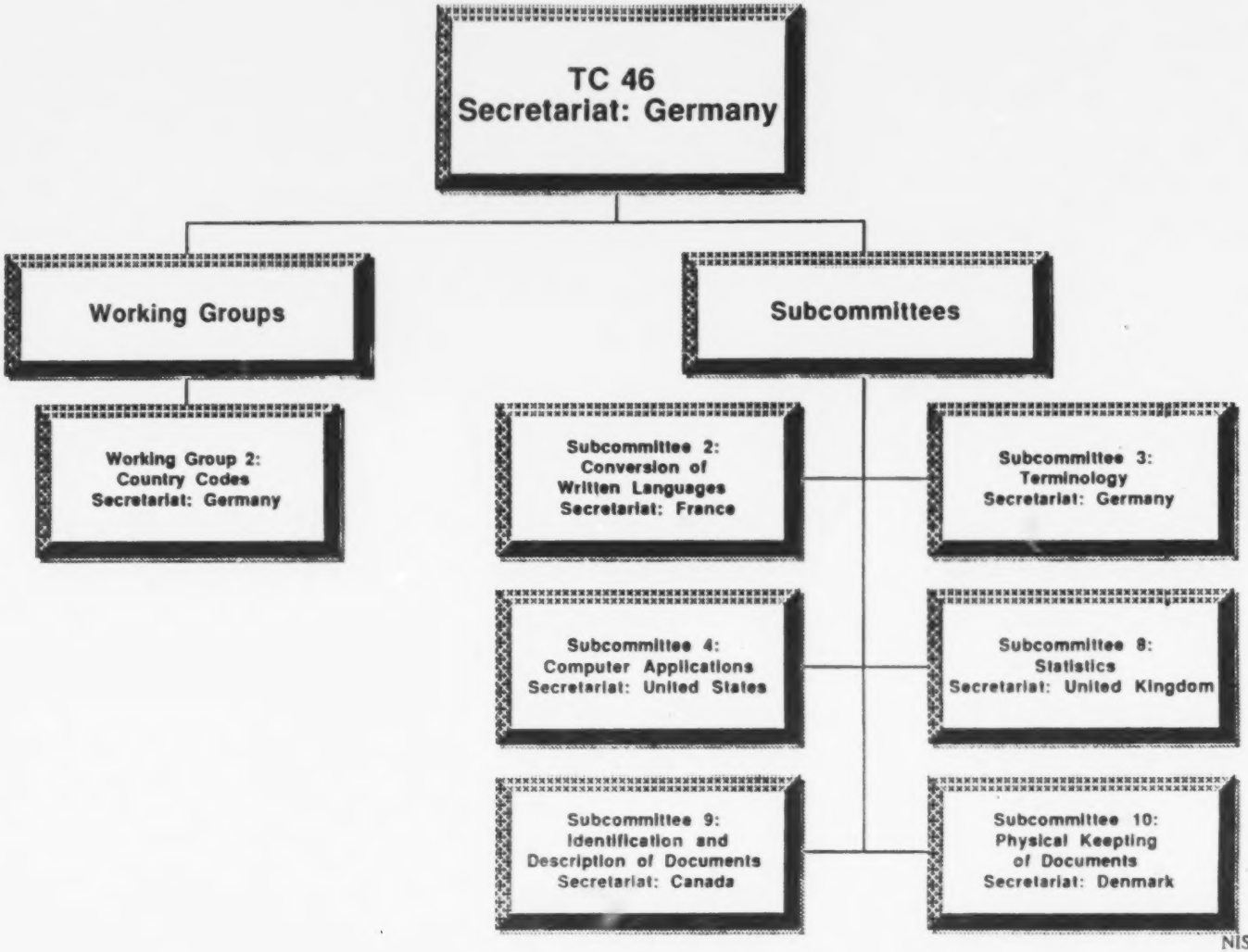
Figure 2

Organization of ISO TC/46 Information and Documentation



NISO Drawing 91-1

Sharing Information by Means of Standartization

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Abstract

When automation of book processing began there were only few standards concerning the application of electronic data processing in libraries. The first users of EDP had to set up internal rules for their systems, some of them later on became national standards. Especially the developing shared cataloguing systems — for instance the German Serials Data Base — needed standards and host institutions of these systems took the role of pioneers in standartization. Nowadays not only standards for isolated systems but standards for the communication between different international systems are necessary. The OSI Reference Model (ISO 7498—1) tries to meet the requirements of world wide data exchange and processing especially in the field of Interlibrary Loan (ILL) and Bibliographic Search, Retrieval and Update (BSRU).

Als die Automatisierung der Geschäftsgänge in Bibliotheken begann, gab es nur wenige Normen für die EDV—Anwendung im Bibliothekswesen. Die ersten Anwender mu ten interne Regeln selbst festlegen. Insbesondere die sich entwickelnden Verbundsysteme, z. B. die Zeitschriftendatenbank benötigten Standards. Aus projektspezifischen Regeln wurden später teilweise nationale Normen; die ersten EDV—Anwender waren deshalb auch Pioniere der Normung. Am Beispiel der ZDB werden die Normungserfordernisse veranschaulicht, es wird die Zusammenarbeit mit den Teilnehmerbibliotheken und die Mitarbeit im DIN beschrieben. Ausgehend von diesem Beispiel für ein einzelnes System wir die Notwendigkeit der internationalen Zusammenarbeit von Institutionen mit unterschiedlichen Systemen am Beispiel der Authority Control dargelegt. Es wird auf das OSI—Referenz—Modell (ISO 7498—1) verwiesen und über die Bemühungen Protokolle für die Anwendungsschicht (Schicht 7) zu erarbeiten — z. B. für Interlibrary Loan (ILL) und Bibliographic Search, Retrieval and Update (BSRU) — berichtet. Die Schwierigkeiten der Harmonisierung des Linked Systems Project mit diesen OSI— Protokollen wird erwähnt. Zum Schlu werden Normungsdefizite aufgezeigt, die die internationale Zusammenarbeit zur Zeit noch erschweren.

1. The situation twenty years ago.

Librarians are known as individualists; for some of them the library is their own unique realm and "standardization" seems to be a "dirty" word. Remember that Charles Cutter stated in 1902 when the Library of Congress started its printed card service "The golden age of cataloguers has passed." Nowadays some of our profession expect a golden age to come up by standartization. But the very truth is, that standards are necessary but will neither generate nor destroy any golden age.

When catalogue automation came to our libraries — in Germany about 20 or 25 years ago — nearly no standards in that field did exist. The first efforts were made to create standards in the technical domain — f. i. on coding and exchange of electronic signals (DIN 66 003– Information Processing). But the situation was still pitiful when in 1970 the German Library Institute started the Serials Data Base (Zeitschriftendatenbank, ZDB), a national union catalogue for serial publication in German academic libraries.

The were no common data formats, no agreements about character sets or codes and moreover: the new German Cataloguing Rules (RAK) — prepared according to the Paris Principles of 1961 and their Copenhagen amendment of 1963 were not yet ready. Automation of cataloguing work was an effort of very few institution among them the Deutsche Bibliothek, the Bavarian and the Prussian State Library and some university libraries. All these libraries implemented self — made systems and had own programming staff. Nearly no commercial vendors of systems — not to mention turnkey—systems — could be seen and the one or two companies that were interested in developing a

library system negotiated with their client only and created local cataloguing systems for one application.

No one felt responsible for standartization because cooperation in the field of library automation and the exchange of machine readable data seemed to be so far in the future and not an aim soon to achieve. Very few libraries were engaged in the commettees of the national standardization organization DIN. Like all the other institutions the participants of the Serials Data Base began to set up internal rules for the project; but we felt that this was the wrong way.

The development of union catalogues pushed forward the efforts in setting up national standards and the libraries involved in that work acted as pathfinders for standartization not only for the automation of handling of bibliographic records but for many traditional processing tools as well.

It was reasonable that those institutions first concerèd with the development of union catalogues took a pioneer function also in standartization and they — and not the German standartization organization DIN — made the proposals for standards. These institutions were mainly the Deutsche Bibliothek, the Bavarian State Library, the Prussian State Library and the German Library Institute; they were the first to manage the exchange of machine readable data of heterogeneous origins and therefore became national leaders in the standartization process and in promoting library cooperation.

Subsequently not only the participation of librarians in the national standartization organizaition was strengthened, but also the cooperation between national (DIN) and international (ISO) organizations and — stimulated by the IFLA core program Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) we at last discovered that not only national but international standards should be developed. But up to this point it was a long way.

2. The seven layers of standardization for a union catalogue

The intensive and — at the beginning — perhaps somewhat chaotic activities of the central institutions and participant libraries of the system made us feel very clearly how different the requirements and needs for serial cataloguing in libraries are and how different the requirements between a library catalogue and the national data base itself, which should not only be a tool to produce library catalogues but also for nationwide bibliographic information and for promoting of interlibrary loan. For the participating libraries instead their own local serial catalogue was the main product of the data base and therefore they had endless extra wishes and some irritating ideas about what the data base should provide.

Moreover the participant libraries had different or even no hardware — remember that we were in the offline age — and they had more or less financial possibilities. The central institutions had to develop a flexible strategy of conceding them as much extras as possible in a shared cataloguing system. In some cases we styled those extras to an extend that they became a burden rather than a benefit for the desiring library and thus we made the libraries discover by themselves the benefits rules and standards.

Here we have an important secret of successful standards: they have to convince the user. We had to convince our participant libraries, because we had no possibilities of organizational pressure.

Now, what are the stages of necessary standardization? Here you see my own 7-layer-reference-model for a union catalogue.

1. Data carrier and data transfer

The Serials Data Base started as an offline system and the German Library Institute received bibliographic and holdings data on various data carriers

— worksheets (which we keyboarded in the German Library Institute)

— punched paper tapes

— magnetic tapes of various sizes.

Our own mainframe machine could only process magnetic tapes; it was necessary to convert data from other carriers. That was easy in the case of different sizes of magnetic tapes, but somewhat difficult in the case of the punched paper tapes. The conversion to magnetic tape was done by another institution; unfortunately the participant libraries used their hardware for a long time, they succeeded to repair it again and over again while in Berlin there was no further maintenance of the converting machine.

The situation changed only partially when we moved to online processing. Partner libraries which were members of their regional online cataloguing system for monographs had of course already equipment which they wanted to use for serials cataloguing as well. But in some cases the operating system of their terminals of workstations could not match our mainframe world in Berlin; again we needed a converter — now a software which we developed in the German Library Institute — to process their data.

Conclusion: we need for data carriers and data transfer.

2. Character coding

When Serials Data Base started there was already an established code for library use developed by the Bavarian State Library : the BSB—EBCDIC, which was an 8—bit—code, capable to meet special requirements of cataloguing systems. Although all libraries agreed to use this standard, some unforeseen difficulties arose

— when libraries acquired hardware with the wroung keyboard, with the international reference version of characters instead of the German reference version with the modified vowels ä ö ü Ä Ö Ü

— when libraries used the national packet switching network DATEX—P for data transfer, which allowed only the 7—bit—code. Then an interface was necessary. We had already a DIN—standard for that purpose, but we had to make sure that all participant libraries would use it.

— when we produced lists or hardcopy catalogues every time we got a new printer or the chain of the printer was changed — the era of laser printers was not yet there — it was quite funny to hunt some strange dots or other curiouse characters and to have the machine adapted to our codes.

Conclusion: we need standarts for character codes.

3.Character sets

Standardization of character sets is very important. In the early seventieth there were no standards in Germany concerning characters at all. Every participant library used characters of their own choice without control which caused some surprises in processing and catalogue production of the data. But during the first years the number of participant libraries and the number of produced catalogues was small — so no one worried. In 1978 there was a set of 168 characters for catalogue use defined by the comission which developed the first edition of the German exchange format for bibliographic data MAB. But in 1978 nearly no printer, no screen, and no machine for COM was in sight that could handle such an character set, nor any keyboard for the input. The character set seemed far to big.

On the other hand it was clear that the common keyboards for terminals or type writers with 95 characters were far to small for our purpose, because the data base included titles of journals of all langueges, edited in a multitude of different scripts. Standards for transliteration had been set up or were in preparation which required additional characters. Moreover we wanted to represent characters of West European langueges in original shape and a proper transliteration of cyrillic, hebrew, arab and far far easten scripts. With a common keyboard of 95 characters the input nevertheless was possible by means of code extension characters but this was burdensome and most libraries refused to do so for a benefit far in the future. Some very few libraries could afford a catalogue produced by digiset machines, these machines were capable to handle an extended character set and therefore these libraries insisted on titles with full MAB character set.

In 1979 I arranged for a counting of the characters in the titles file — more than 110 Million characters. After that we made a choice of 120 characters which should henceforth be valid for the Serials Data Base. We shaped a character set which included — besides the necessary control characters for the processing — the most frequent characters found in the bibliographic data. On that base we negotiated with equipment companies and we succeeded to find a company which guaranteed the microfilming of that character set, and we had a chain for our printer produced for proper catalogue output.

The Bavarian State Library undertook the same investigation in their system and at last in 1980 there was an effort of DIN to create a national standard for character sets for cataloguing systems. This standard finally comprised 128 characters, chosen not only according their frequency, but also with a systematic approach. This was the reason, why the character set of Serials Data Base and the new standard were not fully compatible; one character was different. Meanwhile Serials Data Base uses the national standard DIN 31628/2 and there are now many vendors of library systems and of hardware who take into consideration this standard.

Conclusion: we need standards for character sets.

4. Cataloguing rules

Fortunately we have standards in this field. In Germany the situation is characterized by a move from the old national rules from 1899, the Prussian Instructions, to the new cataloguing rules RAK, which take into consideration the Paris Principles. The RAK were just in preparation when we started the Serials Data Base, that caused some inconsistecies in the beginning especially respecting the headings of corporate bodies.

When now libraries automate their processing this will be mostly connected with the move from PI to RAK which means double effort of learning for librarians. Many wishes remained: an adaption of the rules to serve the OPAC better and more international unification between RAK and AACR2.

Conclusion: we need standards for cataloguing.

5. Data format

The data format depends on the cataloguing rules. For the Serials Data Base the internal format for data storage and processing was created by the German Library Institute; it was one of the first analitical data formats for cataloguing purposes in Germany. Its background was a relational data base system with various connected files. Although all participant libraries used the same format soon arose the necessity of data exchange with other systems, above all with the developing shared cataloguing systems for monographs. In 1978 the first edition of the national exchange format for bibliographic records was published, it performs a standardized interface for bibliographic cooperation between Serials Data Base and other institutions whose value cannot be overstimated.

Conclusion: we need standards for data formats.

6. Common agreements about rules and formats

Even if you have rules and a sufficient format there will remain doubts about how to handle precisely certain fields in the cataloguing practice, for instance

— how subsequent publishers and publishing places for one serial should be recorded
— how irregularities in the publication years should be indicated
— in which case a cataloguer should prepare a title split; think of those ever chaning

Budget for the xyz corporation
Budget report for the xyz corporation
or
Report / Association for xyz for the year ...
Report of the Association for xyz for the year ...
Report: given by the Association for xyz for the year ...

In a union catalogue you must have very detailed agreements and instructions for all data fields.
Conclusion: we need agreements for the application of rules and formats.

7. Authority control

This means standardization of names of persons, corporate bodies and of uniform titles. In a union catalogue of serials mainly the headings of corporate bodies are concerned. Creating a record for a corporate body is the most expensive, most time consuming part of the cataloguing process.

Therefore standardization is of immense value. When Serials Data Base started we established a very strict authority control. The file for corporate bodies was entirely in the responsibility of a group of specialists.All names of corporate bodies had to be sent on worksheets to Berlin and were keyboarded after bibliographic control only by that group. This meant double work for the input, but the file was clean and of stable consistency. Since we moved to an online system all participant libraries may input names in the corporate bodies file, but careful control by the specialists is guaranteed.

On the other hand the corporate bodies file was the first project of joint input and storage of bibliographic data on a national level. Data from the monographs cataloguing systems of the Bavarian State Library and the Deutshe Bibliothek were added to those of the Serials Data Base and out of these three sources the Joint Corporate Bodies File (Gemeinsame Körperschaftsdatei, GKD) was created in 1981; this cooperation is still operational.

Since then the German Library Institute and the Deutsche Bibliothek made great attempts to keep their files synchronous by very frequent exchange of magnetic tapes and online update.

There are many paralels to the NACO project and an Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) would be of great benefit for us, so that we could keep our files really congruent. So it seems natural that the first effort to set up an OSI project in Germany concerns the GKD. This project — if it could be carried out successfully — should be moreover a model for a joint file of older personal names for purposes of retrospective cataloguing and a model for a file of uniform headings for classical and medieval titles and for a joint subject headings file. Each of these projects is on the way with support of the German Research Foundation utilizing OSI standards.

Conclusion: we need authority control by means of OSI tools.

3. OSI as standard between systems

If we have to concede that standards even for one system are thus extensive, it's clear that communication between systems requires more standards — more internatiohal standards. Moreover what I have explained above referred mostly to the input and output. But international communication between systems is primarilly a matter of access, retrieval and downloading of records. New problems arise, because the technical barriers are difficult to overcome.

Here you see the original OSI Reference Modell, ISO Standard IS 7498-1. You can distinguish layers of technical access and transport and application layers. Responsible for the development is the Joint Technical Committee (JTC 1) formed by ISO TC 97 and TC/IEC. These institutions represent

the interests of hardware and technical equipment producers.

Responsible for the application layer protocols is ISO/TC 46 where the users, f. i. the libraries are represented and ISO/TC 154 which represents the trade interests. By this may arise some conflicts. For many years the users left the field to the manufacturers, because the standardization of the layers 1-4 took such a long time. Results from that period are the packet switching network, a stack of the layers 1-3, known as DATAPAC in the U.S. or DATEX-P in Europe and the UNIX standard for operating systems, now progressed to the X-OPEN standard.

The motive of involving in the sometimes troublesome standardization work is to gain influence in the standardization process and to be always fully informed about what's going on in the committees; and because this is true for manufacturers and librarians they joined the work at different times.

Now standardization work on the application layer is on the way. ISO generated so called generic protocols for layer 7; on that base users started the development of special interfaces. In the field of bibliographic applications first efforts were made for Interlibrary Loan ILL and Bibliographic Search Retrieval and Update (BSRU). The implementation of OSI standards in library software would open local systems to wider interconnection. Libraries not only could change data more easily, but *one* local system could consist of elements of various vendors; libraries would have greater choice on the market and could become more independent from vendors, thus also improving the eficency of automated systems.

Again we can see, that national or international standards follow the practice. Many of you know the Linked Systems Project used first for the joint cataloguing of names of persons and corporate bodies by the library of Congress, the National Library of Canada and the Research Libraries Network, these institutions execute authority control using *one* file located in different systems. Other examples for data cooperation are BIBNET in Norway and PICA in the Netherlands. Those regional standards became operational before the OSI model was fully developed and now it's difficult to harmonize them with projects using the OSI protocols.

It's one thing setting up standards; it's another thing to enforce their application. As I mentioned earlier: you have to convince the users; or you can try to gain strong advocates. If a national telecommunication network like the Deutsche Forschungsnetz (DFN) in Germany or JANET in Great Britain backs a standard then it may progress well. Or if the national telecommunication corporation or perhaps an international organization like CCITT supports a regional or national standard then very probably users will accept it. This was the case with standards like

X25 = DATEX-P or DATAPAC
X29 = Videotex
X400 = Mailboxing

Sometimes ISO adapts it and it becomes an international standard. The European Comunity is promoting the OSI standard via its new project on ILL called LIB2, carried out by France, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

Open Systems are not only necessary for cooperation between libraries but are also useful for connection between libraries and booksellers. In future they may perhaps change files for acquisition purposes using the FTAM standard and EDIFACT, other examples for application protocols of layer 7 of the OSI Reference Model.

Shall we have a 'brave new library world' with the OSI Reference Model? Unfortunately not all problems can be resolved by OSI. What the library community needs urgently is an international standard for retrieval langueges and above all a standard for retrieval functions. Different functions and possibilities for retrieval in bibliographic data bases will perhaps prevent ILL and BSRU from being as succesful as assumed. There is still a lack of an international bibliographic character set for extended latin characters and there is still a troublesome difference in headings of names and corporate bodies and uniform titles in regard of the various national cataloguing rules. There's left a lot of standardization work in the library field before all machine readable records can be exchanged world wide and Universal Data — flow and Telecommunication becomes true.

Collection Development and Management Problems Associated with Russian and Slavic Newspapers: the Hoover Institution Library's Experience

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(abstract)

A strong arqument can be made for microfilming newspapers, from the perspectives of both preservation and collection development. Because budgets and space are limited, and because many retrospective newspapers are no longer available in original format, microfilm may be the only practical means of building collections, particularly in countries where political unrest may have led to loss of original materials. Conditions are now favorable for the acceleration of efforts to establish cooperative international microfilming projects. In addition to discussing the holdings and the preservation program of the Hoover Institution, this articl suggests ways in which some practical obstacles to cooperative projects may be overcome through (1) providing needed equipment and supplies, (2) guidence related to technical stardards, (3) off-site film processing , and (4) enhancement of bibliographic access and control.

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace was founded in 1919 by Herbert Hoover in order to collect and preserve historical data on World War I. Since that time it has become a major international center for documentation and advanced study on twentieth-century social, political, and economic change. Outstanding among its holdings are the Russian/Soviet and East European collection. The Russian Collection was begun in 1919 when contact was made with members of the Russian Political Conference delegation convened by tsarist and Provisional Government ambassadors in Paris. In succeeding decades this collection has been systimaticaly expanded, and an active acquisitions program instituted for other East European countries as well. The Librury and Archives today continue to gather and preserve all possible primary and secondary documentation on recent political, historical, and ideological developments in this part of the world, as well as on the international affairs and intrabloc relations of these countries.

The Library holdsover 450,000 volumes in its Russian/Soviet/East European collection. There are also over 7,000 periodical titles and eight million archival documents related to this geographic area. In addition, the collection houses extensive newspaper files of over 2,200 newspaper titlas, including a number of rare Russian and Soviet minority papers. The newspapers are highly valuable for research, frequently servimg as primery sources for scholarly investigation, and especially so in research of a political or historical nature. In many instances, they represent the only available record dealing with specific events during times of political unrest or development.

In evidence of its commitment to making the Russian/Soviet/East European resources available to researchers of the present and the future, the Hoover Institution in recend years has undertaken several preservation projects related to these materials, covering such diverse areas as propaganda posters; original motion picture film; photographic prints and negatives; the Okhrana archives collection; Russian/Soviet pamphlets; monographic material dealing with the Russian revolution and the Russian Civil War; Soviet government documents; and the microfilming and cataloging of 333 Russian/Soviet newspaper titles.

In all of our microfilming, we meet accepted preservation standards (ISO 4087) and exercise very careful quality control. In a number of cases, we do discard original issues after filming and cataloqimg, a decision made foremost on the basis of space constraints but also because, given the inferior quality of newsprint anf the cost for its conservation, we would not be able to treat most originals and therefore would not expect them remain usable in future years. We do, however, retain at least one hard copy issue from each run so it will be available for exhibit purposes and for later examination of physical details. In addition, for those microfilmed titles which are considered rare in the Western world, we keep our entire series in original format.

Many of our newspaper runs, particularly for earlier dates, are incomplete. We make an effort to fill in gaps with issues held by other institution in the United States, but in the majority of cases we are unsuccessful in this attempt since the titles we hold are often not available elsewhere within our country. Due to the difficulty of logistical arrangements and limited access to bibliographic databases of institutions in other countries, we do not ordinarily search for missing issues in Soviet/East

European libraries. We do not duplicate work which has been done by another institution in the United States except in cases in which we have a significantly better run than has already been filmed elsewhere. The titles we microfilm are queued for folming on a national on-line facility (Research Libraries Information Network) as soon as a filming decision is made on them, in order to prevent duplication. The catalog record is updated following completion of filming with an indication that we hold the master negative as well as the positive. We thereby assume the responsibility for the proper care and environmental storage of the camera master, which will be used in the future only if the printing master is lost or destroyed. All positive copies are available to other institutions through interlibrary loan.

We find no unique problems in the preservation of newspapers printed in the languages of this geographic area; newsprint quality is universally bad. Though we usually have on our microfilming staff someone who speaks one or more of the relevant languages, tnis is not a requirement for filming these materials. Staff members quickly learn to recognize the names of the months of the year, which is really all that is needed, beyond routine microfilming expertise, for both filming and checking. All work for one reel (including retrieval, collation, minimal mending and flattening, target preparation, filming, and checking), containing 600 newspaper pages, consumes on average 6.4 hours. The cost, then, for the production of two negatives and one positive reel of 600 pages is as follows (costs are given in US dollars, but the real purpose of these fogures is not to indicate actual expenditures, but to provide a basis for comparative evaluation):

labor for filming,including staff benefits	$ 81.49
film/processing	51.01
boxes/collar	1.09
shelf storage space, $9.05/linear foot*	0.26
total	$ 133.85

**This is the cost for a reel of microfilm stored in an individual box, and then placed in a six-pack box for shelving. The $9.05 cost of space per linear foot os for the shelving unit only; it does not include the floor space it occupies.*

In comparison, if we were to deacidify/strengthen a stack of 300 newspaper sheets (600 pages), the cost would be approximately $45 (this estimate is based on the anticipated cost for mass deacidification, incorporating a strengthening process). This does not consider that further laboratory treatment might be needed for the newspaper, particulary if it continues to be served to researchers or if it is already brittle. The cost of oversized shelving, $13.20/linear foot, would be $19.80 for a single stack of newspapers, for a total treatment and storage cost of $64.80. The difference in sheving cost ($19.54), however, would be incurred each year. In addition, retrieval/reshelving costs for microfilm are significantly lower than for newspaper hard copies. Assuming twelve researcher requests each year for our hypothetical 600 newspaper pages, one year's cost for serving the microfilm would be $2.64, whereas the hard copy would cost $25.08. This cost difference of $22.44 would increase of the paper is brittle, thereby requiring more care in handling; it would also be incurred each year, assuming the paper continues to be requested. Adding the difference in shelving cost ($19.54) to the difference in retrieval cost ($22.44) for a total of $41.98, it would be less than two years before a financial advantage would be realized by using microfilm instead of hard copy.

Aside from possible legal requirements for the retention of newspapers in original format, there are, of course, other factors to be considered when making a choice between microfilm and hard copy. The ideal situation would be to use both — to have microfilm as a security copy and for serving the majority of users and interlibrary borrowers, with originals made available for research requiring physical examination of the papers. But in those cases in which a decision must be made on whether to preserve original newspapers *or* to microfilm them, a strong argument can be made for the latter. This position is based not only on the financial reasons enumerated above, but also on a principle of broader service to the scholarly community.

As the world becomes smaller, as political barriers break down, accessibility and sharing of resources take on greater significance. We are increasingly aware, on the one hand, that it is the rare library which can serve the needs of every patron with the resources it houses. Budgets are limited, and space is at a premium; very often, collection development decisions must be made with a view to already established collecting strengths, and to the needs of the larger segment of an institution's clientele. Response to requests for materials beyond the ordinary collecting scope, therefore, requires accessibility through a system of interlibrary loan. It is uncommon for hard copies of newspapers to be provided by this means; microfilm, on the other hand, easily serves such a purpose, with the additional advantage of the assurance of a replacement if the loaned copy is lost or damaged. Microfilm thereby servers the global community and at the same time addresses local needs.

Another consideration is that so many of the world's retrospective newspaper holdings are simply no longer available, at any price. For newly established libraries, for libraries wishing to enhance their holdings, or for those libraries who have, in times of war or political unrest, lost significant portions of their countries' papers, copies (in whatever form) of other institutions' collections may provide the only source for collection development. This solution does assume that cooperation in the area of collection development is a desirable goal, which may be a debatable point. There could, for instance, be a concern that an institution's unique character, as well as its scholarly reputation, might be weakened by dissemination of its holdings in this way. Countering this, however, is the advantage

to be gained — through carefully considered and well coordinated cooperative programs or the exchange of already existing microfilm — in the enhancement of *each* collection, as well as improved service to researchers. The benefit to collection development, in fact, is a very strong justification for cooperative microfilming projects, second only to the fact that such projects may result in preservation work which would not otherwise have taken place (preservation itself being a legitimate aspect of collection development). It is from this perspective of preservation and collection development, as compared to commercially-motivated projects, that I speak, with perhaps more relevance to retrospective filming than to current publications. In the light, then, of current trends of coactive, govermentally sanctioned exchange between countries, I believe it would behoove us to strengthen our efforts to establish the foundation for cooperative preservation work. Microfilming is at present the most feasible means for doing this.

There are, of course, several practical questions to be addressed very soon after an agreement is reached on the theoretical advantages of cooperation. Can film, as coopared to paper, be considered an acceptable medium of use? Does adequate equipment (e.g., cameras, readers, reader-printers) exist in all cooperating countries? What are the assurances that film processing will be carried out to archival standards? What method of bibliographic control is available?

The first question, microfilm versus paper, is not intended here to refer to legal obligations or to the need to preserve color images, but to user resistance to microfilm on the grounds of other valid research needs, for aesthetic reasons, and on the issue of ease of use. For aspects of research requiring detailed examination of the newspaper as object, the Hoover Institution hopes that retention of one or several hard copies will be adequate. As for the latter two points, increased exposure to microfilm, along with the realization that this medium may be able to provide resources not otherwise available, do much to alter user resistance. It is also essential that high-quality readers and reader-printers be provided for users in order to overcome their reluctance to work with microfilm.

In at least some cooperating institutions, there may in fact be a problem with the provision of adequate equipment, including cameras as well as readers and printers, a result both of prevailing economic conditions and deficient market supply. Since such circumstances are unlikely to improve dramatically within the next few years, and in fact may deteriorate further before ultimately becoming better, it is reasonable to suggest either that institutions in the Western world furnish equipment as a portion of their contribution to cooperative efforts, or that the actual filming take place in Western countries with up-to-date equipment. If the latter course is taken, the countries of origin may still need a contribution of the reader/printers necessary for using the microfilm. But even if these cannot be provided immediately, there is the considerable consolation of having the intellectual content of the papers preserved. The opening up of facilities which have been closed until recently will in all likelihood translate into increased usage of the newspapers in those libraries, thereby accelerating their rate of deterioration. Moreover, the volatility of political climates, carrying with it the potential that current favorable conditions may be rapidly altered, gives added impetus to the need to act as soon as possible.

The next question relates to archival stndards in filming and processing. The use of proper targets, image orientation, reduction ratio, etc., is relatively straightforward and easily verified. Standards for processing may be more difficult to meet, and testing more complicated. If, in fact, it is not possible for a given institution to meet preservation standards with its existing equipment and methodology, and if there is no alternative to having the filming done on site, the film could be sent elsewhere for processing. (Film stock, by the way, could also be provided as part of the cooperative arrangement.) A last resort would be to have non-archivally processed film duplicated in another country, producing a second "master negative" which meets preservation standards for physical quality. This is less desirable, of course, since master would thereby be a generation removed from the camera master negative. Another possible option for smaller format materials which cannot leave their home institution would be to provide a photocopier to that institution as part of the exchange agreement and have the items photocopied on site and the cipies sent to another institution to be microfilmed. This eliminates most problems of a more technical nature; the obvious disadvantage for newspapers has to do with the difficulty in photocopying issues of standard size.

A further requirement for effective cooperative work is bibliographic access and control, needed to set up projects and to prevent duplication of effort as well as to make film availability known to users on an international basis. Efforts are underway in this direction, both with a proposed commercial CD ROM preservation masterfile and plans for linking databases produced in the non-profit sector. Not only is there a professional obligation to provide readily accessible bibliographic records, but, pragmatically speaking, most granting agencies (in the United States, at least) require this as an integral component of funded projects. At this point, and into the immediate fucture, economic conditions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe may dictate that cataloging be carried out in Western countries.

Expectations must be tailored to realities. It may be that we will never reach a goal of widespread international cooperation or universal adherence to preservation standards. It seems certain, also, that microfilm will be supplanted by an improved method of information preservation. These factors, however, should not prevent us from proceeding with activities which both serve our present needs *and* prepare us for options which may become avialable at some later date. I believe that preservation microfilming fills this role, and, in that regard, I would like to endorse the active and continuing involvement of the IFLA Round Table on Newspapers in the following efforts: (1) establishment of a

mechanism for coordination of planning and implementing cooperative microfilming projects, including evaluation of the desirability of centralization; (2) investigation of funding sources for cooperative filming projects; (3) encouragement of efforts devoted to the implementation of shared on-line bibliographic networks and, in the interim, to standardization of bibliographies, catalogues and union lists; (4) development and promulgation of relevant preservation standards; (5) reconciliation of international copyright restrictions with newspaper preservation goals; and (6) promotion of professional staff exchange arrangements which foster preservation training and cooperation, particularly in the area of microfilming.

In closing, I would like to read the words Mikhail Gorbachev used in a speech delivered at Stanford University on June 4, 1990, in another context, but which I believe apply equally to the goal of cooperative efforts in newspaper preservation and collection development: "To sum up, we are in favor of wide ranging cooperation of free and forceful minds who are aware their responsibility for our common fucture and who are open to joint creative efforts and free and unimpeded exchange of their results."

The Newspaper Collection of the Lenin State Library and its Opening and Access

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Being one of the major means of prompt mass information, the newspaper performs also another function — a documentary historical original source. On the whole, a newspaper from the first issue to the last one reflects the chronicle of the life of society — contains official documents, journalistic, fiction and memoir works many of which has not been published in any other editions. This makes it possible to present a real atmosphere of the development of society at each of its stages. That's why the importance of the newspaper stock as a collection of documents which have preserved social, political, historical and economic information is great.

With the passage of time the newspaper, losing the role of an informer and a reporter of current events, acquires a new quality — a monument of history and culture.

The newspaper stock of the Newspaper Department of the Lenin State Library (LSL) is one of the largest in this country.

The collection of Count Nikolai P. Rumyantsev, the founder of the Rumyantsev Museum and Library, provides a basis of the newspaper collection of the national library. The Statute of the Moscow Public Museum and the Rumyantsev Museum endorsed in 1862 (one of the departments of which was the library) marked the beginning of the systematic and purposeful formation of the newspaper stock. The Statute has played a very significant role in developing not only the Library at large, but also in developing its newspaper stock because it has legalized the obtaining (free of charge) of one copy of all publications printed in Russia. The account of the Museum for 1864 indicates that during that year the library obtained 281 titles of newspapers and magazines (deposit copies). At present the stock of the department is annually complemented by over 9,000 titles of newspapers and magazines, for instance, in 1990 the library received 9997 titles.

Until 1975 newspapers were stored as part of the library's basic stock. In 1973 the Newspaper Department was set up. Two years later it was moved into the new building of the book depository erected in the Levoberezhnaya area of the town of Khimki.

In its composition and chronological coverage the library's newspaper is unique. It contains newspapers irrespective of the language, the country, the content, the type, the readership it is meant for and printing design. This major collection of newspapers contains over 50,000 publications in 120 languages of the peoples and ethnic groups of the USSR and foreign countries, more than 547,630 yearly sets of Soviet and foreign newspapers.

There are over 4,000 titles in the collection of pre-revolutionary newspapers. The repertory of national Russian newspapers is reflected practically fully, except several publications which came out before 1862 (newspapers of St. Petersburg and Moscow).

They include *Sankt-Peterburgskiye Vedomosti*, *Moskovskiye Vedomosti*, *Senatorskiye Vedomosti*, *Severnaya Pochta*, *Russky Invalid*, etc. The collection represents the bourgeois-democratic press — *Nedelya* (1868-1872), *Ocherki*, etc. and the libral-bourgeois press — *Russkaya Mysl*, *Russkiye Vedomosti*, *Strana*, *Severny Vestnik* and others.

Local publications whose contributors were famous writers and publicists, such as Maxim Gorky, Vladimir Korolenko, Leonid Krasin, and Vatslav Vorovsky are widely presented.

The stock of the Newspaper Department includes over 5,000 titles of newspapers which came out during the first post-revolutionary years and in the 1920s which are of great interest for researchers of the complex period of this country — the period of the development of the Soviet state.

At present work is under way for singling our co-operative newspapers. They enable us to trace practically the entire path of the development of the co-operative movement in Russia. These newspapers printed documentary materials, analytical and information publications on the international ties of co-operatives, and popularized the cooperative movement. The collection of co-operative newspapers of the department comprises 833 titles which cover the period of 1894 to 1989. Information on co-operative newspapers is of great importance for the development of economic and historic science. The stock has many co-operative publications, for instance, *Listok Vilenskogo Ofitserskogo Ekonomicheskogo Obshchestva* (1899-1911), *Listok Ekonomicheskogo Obshchestva Ofitserov Odesskogo Voyennogo Okruga* (1908-1909), *Muzhitskaya Pravda* (1913), *Ranenburg Ryazanskoi Gubernii*, and others.

Of interest, especially today, are co-operative agricultural newspapers which came out in that period: *Altaiskaya Derevnya* (the town of Biisk), *Dalnevostochnaya Derevnya* (Khabarovsk), *Kolos* (Penza), *Krymskaya Derevnya* (Simferopol), *Krestyanin-Cooperator* (Yaroslavl), etc.

The collection of foreign newspapers makes up more than 2,500 titles in foreign languages and 38 titles in the languages of peoples of Asia and Africa. They include 18 titles which came out in the

18th century and 224 titles which were published in the 19th century. Among the newspapers of the 18th century there are *OberdeuscheAllgemeine Literatur Zeitung*, *Salzburg* and others.

However, newspapers of the Soviet period the list of which is reflected in the reference-book "Newspapers of the USSR. 1917-1960" comprise the bulk of the stock. Newspapers of the Soviet period are divided by their type-forming signs into

— national (all-Union) newspapers (*Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, *Lesnaya Promyshlennost*, etc.);

— national republican newspapers in Russian;

— national republican newspapers in national languages;

— regional newspapers;

— city newspapers;

— factory newspapers (newspapers of enterprises and organizations).

In the early 1970s demand for newspaper information sharply increased. The broadness of the readers' interest both in the chronology and the type of newspapers (all-Union, republican, city, national, etc.) was recorded everywhere.

The rise of the role of the newspaper as a major and prompt source of social information in society leads to the steady growth of the titles of newspapers published in the USSR. For instance over ten years (from 1972 to 1982) the number of titles rose from 7,886 to 8,285 (the overall annual circulation increased from 33.9 mln. copies to 39.9 mln. copies, respectively).

By the beginning of 1985 the number of the titles of newspapers published in the USSR amounted to 8.327, the annual circulation was 42.3 mln. copies. Last yesr, 9,997 titles of newspapers (of which only 1,055 titles of new newspapers) came to the stock of the Newspaper Department. The number of new newspapers is growing each day. Already in 1991 over 500 new newspapers were received by the Department.

New newspapers which began to be issued during perestroika years go beyond the established typology based on territorial and national signs (city, regional and national).

A decision has been taken to form new acquisitions of newspapers according to the following sets:

— newspapers of public movements, parties and peoples' fronts;

— youth newspapers;

— trade union newspapers;

— agrarian newspapers (newspapers of agrarian firms, agriamalgamations, peasants' newspapers, etc.);

— religious newspapers;

— ecological newspapers;

— newspapers of creative unions and public foundations, etc

Thus, from the very beginning thematic collections of newspapers are formed which ensures prompter work with them both for the librarian and the reader.

However, new newspapers are so diversified in content that problems of arranging in the enormous stock demand constant attention.

The structure of the newspaper stock and its alignment, as it has been mentioned above, are based on type-forming signs. The portion of the stock which is in highest demand is brought maximally close to the reading room in order to promptly service the readers.

Every year the reading room of the Newspaper Department is visited by more than 18,000 readers. One of the tasks of the Newspaper Department is the reference-information service of readers and organizations as regards newspaper materials. Every year the volume of reference-information work is growing. In 1990 over 6,000 references were carried out on the basis of the newspaper stock. Organizations, offices and private persons apply to the department. Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation, museums of regional studies, children's establishments (secondary schools and Young Pioneers' Houses which conduct search work) and libraries prevail among organizations applying with written requests. However, of late the change of the addressee of requests is observed, private persons prevail. A reference is given to the request coming from any point on the globe. References are of a specifying, factographic and address character. Thematic references are the most labour-consuming ones. This can be exemplified by such fulfilled references as

— The development of culture in Soviet republics (according to national newspapers of 1988-1990). All told, 35 publications have been established.

— Joint-stock companies in the Soviet Union and abroad (according to national newspapers of 1988-1990).

— Socio-Cultural Activity of religious organizations in the Russian Federation (according to materials of national newspapers of 1988-1989). All told, 110 publications have been found.

— On independent cultural formations of national minorities in the Baltic republics, Moldavia, as well as national minorities of the North and the Far East (according to materials of national, republi-

can and city newspapers (1988-1989)). All told, 116 publications have been fixed.

— Newspapers of Moscow and the Moscow Guberniya (1918-1920). The bibliographic list of 235 titles of newspapers has been compiled.

— Days of Literature, Art and Culture of Union republics in the Russian Federation (according to newspapers of 1978-1987). A bibliographic list of 153 publications has been compiled.

The diversity of topics and once-only queries are tipical of written requests. Analysis of readers' demand has shown an alarming feature of demand — its homogeneity relating to concrete publications which leads to the narrow character of information in scientific circulation. From the total number of requests analysed (34,120) 24,692 requests, i.e., 72.3%, were given for 797 publications, while the stock comprises over 50,000 publications.

The objective of the Newspaper Department is to open the enormous cultural-information potential. Proceeding from this task, the department systematically carries out the programme of opening the newspaper stock.

To ensure the information requirements of readers and borrowers it is necessary to widely open library stocks, to inform the readership about new acquisitions to the Library and to open the content of the stock thematically.

The creation and constant improvement of the reference guide relating to newspapers is one of the lines of the information service's work in order to satisfy readers' requests; this implies:

— the reflection of current newspapers in catalogues for readers and official catalogues;

— the arrangement of the readers' classified card file of newspaper articles;

— preparation of printed catalogues reflecting the LSL stock.

Catalogues of the Lenin State Library are one of the means of opening its stocks. With the expiry of the year during which the accumulation of the newspaper set proceeds newspapers are reflected in readers' and official catalogues. Classified card files reflecting the content of some current newspapers play a prominent role in reference-information work. The subject matter of the analytical indexing of newspapers is thought out in conformity with readers' information requirements, in keeping with the orientation of the department towards the work on the principle of information supplied in advance in order to accumulate the data bank for the most topical problems. During several years the analytical indexing of ten national newspapers (*Pravda*, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, *Sovetskaya Kultura*, *Sobesednik* (a supplement to *Komsomolskaya Pravda*), *Selskaya Zhizn*, *Trud*, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, *Argumenty i Fakty*) and four Moscow newspapers (*Moskovskaya Pravda*, *Moskovsky Komsomolets*, *Moskovskiye Novosti* and *Vechernyay Moskva*) was carried out.

Reacting to the information situation in society, changes of readers' interests and requests, the department in addition to national and Moscow newspapers each day carries out the indexing of some newspapers which reflect new phenomena in the life of our society: *Biznes i Banki*, *Delovoi Mir*, *Kuranty*, *Moskovskiye Vedomosti*, *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, *Podmoskovye*, *Rossiiskaya gazeta* and *Rossiya*, as well as some other publications.

Each year more than 20,000 newspapers are indexed. Printed cards of the USSR Book Chamber with the analytical description of newspapers publications from 22-30 national newspapers are an essential complement. Annually the classified card file is replenished by more than 60,000 cards. The classified card file contains large information material concerning the most topical problems of our times. By way of example it is possible to mention such complex collections of newspapers' publications as:

— *In the section "USSR Economy"*

— Joint ventures of the Soviet Union and foreign countries;

— Free economic zones. Joint enterprise zones;

— Direct economic ties between individual enterprises and amalgamations;

— Problems of the transfer of the Soviet economy to work under market conditions, cost accounting, the new economic mechanism.

— *In sections of the democratization and glasnost in the USSR* the material on all forms of the manifestation of the public activity of Soviet people, on the setting up of various public organizations (informal and officially recorded, unions. national fronts, associations and funds) is collected. The department promptly reflects the material on the work of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation, governmental bodies of constituent and autonomous republics, congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Communist Parties of the Union republics, the activity of people's deputies (MPs) aimed at restructuring various spheres of political and socio-economic life of this country.

The department has accumulated some experience in creating secondary information sources, including

— preparation of thematic lists of current newspaper bibliography;

— working out and preparation of retrospective thematic scientific auxiliary indices.

In 1985 by the 40th anniversary of the USSR's Victory in the Great Patriotic War the Department prepared an index "The Chronicle of the Exploit (Defence of Moscow), 1941-1942". In four issues with an overal volume of 38 signatures the Index brings into scientific circulation information from 14 national and Moscow newspapers for the period from June 1941 to June 1942 many of which had not been taken into account earlier in information-bibliographic editions. The edition in question is provided with some auxiliary indices, for instance,

— The alphabetical index of newspapers;

— The alphabetical index of geographical names mentioned in the edition;
— The alphabetical index of authors and persons mentioned in the edition;
— The chronological index of the main events and facts.

Since 1973 thanks to the setting up of the integrated Newspaper Department in the structure of the LSL the opportunity presented itself to start opening the LSL newspaper stock through the compilation and issuing of printed catalogues, its individual part. The long-range programme of creating such sources was worked out. It was consistently brought into practice.

It was necessary to provide information on the most asked for and historically valuable portions of the LSL newspaper stock. Taking into consideration the high demand for newspapers of the pre-revolutionary period the alphabetical catalogue "Russian Pre-Revolutionary Newspapers of the Stocks of the Lenin State Library" was first prepared. The printed catalogue came off the press in 1977. It covers 4,200 titles of newspapers. In 1986 this catalogue was printed again.

The year 1982 saw the completion of the work on preparing the printed catalogue "Russian Newspapers of the 1917-1922 Period". Newspapers of the early post-revolutionary years are of enormous historical value. That's why the catalogue gives the consistent indexing of all newspapers of that period which are stored in the LSL stock. The catalogue reflects 4,300 titles.

In 1985 the catalogue "Newspapers in European Languages in the Stocks of the Lenin State Library" was published.

Librarians handling newspapers realize that it is impossible to meet the requests of scientists, scholars and specialists only through their own stocks and on the basis of reference aids of their own libraries. The demand for such information which became acute in the 1970s marked the beginning of the creation of printed catalogues of the library's own stocks and union stocks. During 30 years catalogues of libraries' own stocks which contain the list of all newspapers available or of individual parts of the stock were created in more than 30 libraries. Active work in this direction is carried out by such libraries as the Lenin State Library, the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public library, the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the State Public Historical Library of the Russian Federation, the State Library of Estonia, the Gorky Governmental Library of Byelorussia, etc. Some union catalogues of a regional type have been published — Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, the Far East and the Urals. Thus, the basis has been created for compiling union catalogues for newspapers. The experience accumulated over some years in preparing catalogues opening individual parts of the libraries' own stocks has enabled the LSL Newspaper Department, the Newspaper Department of the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library, newspaper departments of the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Book Chamber and the Scientific Library of the State Central Archives to start major work aimed at creating the USSR union bibliographic catalogue "Newspaper of the Early Post-Revolutionary Years. 1917-1922" (84 signatures) which was compiled during 1982-1989 period. The necessity of preparing this edition was prompted by the particular historical importance of the newspapers of that period. These newspapers make it possible to give an objective picture of the development of our society in the period of the formation of Soviet power.

During the Civil War the systematic collection of numerous newspapers published in the centre and in various regions was practically impossible. Therefore, not a single library possesses all names and sufficiently complete sets of newspapers of that period.

The union catalogue "Newspapers of the Early Post-Revolutionary Years. 1917-1922" contains information on the presence of newspapers of that period in 486 libraries, archieves and museums of regional studies in this country. The catalogue contains 3,842 titles of newspapers in Russian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR, as well as in foreign languages. Each issue of the catalogue is provided with the index of logogram organizations whose stocks are reflected in the catalogue.

The auxiliary guide consists of the geographical index and the language index. The catalogue is designed for librarians, historians, journalists and researchers.

The experience of work shows that not a single library, no matter how perfect its reference guide can be, is able to solve alone the task of the maximum ensurance of the level of the adequate servicing of readers and satisfying readers' demand.

Work was carried out for detecting libraries of this country which have newspaper stocks. The annotated index "Major Newspaper Stocks of the Country's Scientific Libraries" provide data on the newspaper stocks of 110 major scientific libraries of the USSR. Along with data on the volume, chronological frameworks and language composition of newspaper stocks the index includes data on their reference guide (the State Public Historical Library, the State Central Theatrical Library, the State Central Medical Library, etc.).

The Newspaper Department works in close contact primarily with the libraries of the city of Moscow, and also with newspaper publishers. A conference was held with 12 libraries of the city of Moscow concerning the coordination of reference-bibliographical work. Possessing such data, librarians can use more actively newspaper stocks for the library-bibliographical service of readers and organizations as regards the coordination of the reference-bibliographical and information servicing of readers, scientists, scholars, specialists, organizations and offices and the mutual use of bibliographical resources. This make it possible to organize more widely and at a higher level the reference-bibliographical and information servicing and to raise the efficiency of using the newspaper stock.

The Lenin State Library of the USSR as a National Library and Official Publications

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The Perestroika and official materials

As a result of a fundamental reappraisal of political, economic and spiritual values no more declarative but real well-being of our citizens only possible in a truly legal society was put in the forefront. Intensive study of highly developed countries' experience relative to forming of democratic power institutions became an urgent necessity. The importance of official materials for this purpose can scarcely be exaggerated as tney contain timely and accurate information on all spheres of human activities in a single country or in a community of countries. No wonder that this previously neglected and underutilized information layer found itself at the center of soviet readers' attention.

The USSR official publications system is undergoing enormous changes simultaneously with the state power system at large. Therefore it is impossible to present a comprehensive list of current official publications of the USSR, and so we confine ourselves only to some of them stated on 1.3.1991 - see Supplement 3. This supplement will not be included in the main text of the paper as it exeeds with its eight pages the limits of the report. It will be distributed among the SC Section Members on their request.

Supplement 2 offers an official documents typology worked out by some specialists of the Lenin State Lidrary of the USSR (GBL) as a generalization of their practical experience.

GBL as a National Center for collecting, storing and fostering government information and official documents

In 1962 Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ratified the UN General Convention on exchange of government information and official documents. It was followed by the resolution of the Soviet of Ministers no.880 of 1962 which charged GBL with the responsibility to distribute official publications of the USSR and the RSFSR in exchange to analogous materials published beyond the borders of the country. The dissemination of such publications of Union Republics became the prerogative of state libraries as appropriate.

One of GBL priorities is to collect and to store official publications as well as to inform on and to provide with them the individual, collective and governmental user. Moreover since 1965 GBL is a depository library for UN and its principal agencies' materials.

Official documents collection development in GBL. Selection criteria

Since the year of its foundation (1862) our library has been developing a collection of domestic federal, state and local official documents pursuant to legal deposit. It can be estimated more than 1,2 million units.

Official publications of Union and autonomous republics as well as such issued by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are represented in Russian and in other national languages.

As for foreign official documents, GBL does not attempt a comprehensive coverage of those publications and limits itself to most important information of national significance. During the years these publications have been obtained the library has accumulated approximately 550-600 thousand units.

The main source of acquisition is international exchange of publications. All central publishing houses dealing with government and official information deliver 3 copies free of charge to GBL for exchange purposes. The number of additional copies varies according to individual titles from a few to 120.

GBL signed exchange agreements comprising only *a selection* of the available official publications of both countries with 29 national and parliamentary libraries and information exchange centres for government materials. It also established 2 exchange arrangements comprising *all* available official documents of bouth countries with parliamentary libraries of the USA and Yugoslavia. It concluded only one contract with the central exchange agency for official publications based on intergovernmental agreement - with Japan.

Such co-operation saves the library from laborious selection and cumbrous ordering. The publications not available through exchange are purchased on currency. Donations and purchasing from private persons are considered additional sources of acquisition.

The main acquisition principle for domestic and foreign documents is as follows: collection of government publications should be carefully acquired in a manner designed to fit the needs of current and potential user.

GBL regular stocks

Domestic and foreign government publications are dispersed among the main bookstack, the stock of "group — arrangement" (here the materials are processed not individually but in groups or complexes dependend on the kind or type of publication), the department of military literature, the newspapers department the Central Reference Library as well as reference libraries of the reading-room for arts and humanities and the room for curent periodicals. Official publications are directed to these subdivisions in accordance with their acquisition policy profiles.

The main bookstack holds all USSR government documents, the majority of foreign materials and all publications of international organizations. The documents are arranged according to common rules with regard for format.

In the stock of "group — arrangement" official publications are collected in accordance with government author and BBK — class number.

In other stocks and reference libraries mentioned above official publications are arranged systematically in correspondence with their classification schemes.

Official documents reported in GBL bibliographic reference tools

Government and official documents are reported in all public catalogs of GBL. In the alphabetical catalog the descriptions are made under collective author. The basic principle is grouping together publications of any government author of a country. In the grouping the organizational structure of the government is followed, that is, subordinate departments, bureaus, agencies and divisions are grouped with the parent organization. For description of legislative materials the conditional title is used, e.g. "Constitution", "Laws", "Treaties" etc. Collections of government materials of a country having individual titles are described under these titles. To set off the collective author or the conditional title, a reference description is made. Covernment materials published in a book form as well as serials are also due to be reported twice. Such methods make it possible to gather all government information of any country at one place of the alphabetical catalog.

As for the systematic catalog, official materials are not extra reported here. Their reflection depends on contents, subject- matter and type of the document in question.

In the GBL union catalogs government publications are reported on a common basis.

Access and usage problem

The GBL user is served with official documents in accordance with common service rules. To find necessary publication all GBL catalogs, card indexes and reference libraries are used. There is no special reference tools in the library to facilitate the access to official documents. But on the contrary there are quite a number of factors reducing the availability of these materials:

— absence of a special current and retrospective bibliography of Soviet official materials;

— scanty means of international book exchange to meet the users requirements in foreign official information;

— imperfection of GBL bibliografic-reference tools;

— lack of publicity;

— insufficient staff to maintain and service the collections properly;

— shortage of equipment and computerized services.

To solve these problems a complex official documents department is proposed to be established in GBL designed to build, to store, to service and to foster a self-contained collection of domestic and foreign official publications. This idea has been maturing here since 1972. However in our opinion it is hardly possible to concentrate an enormous amount of all documents already arrived and still arriving in GBL at one place. It is undoubtedly necessary to shelve UN documents and official materials on microfiches and modern information carriers as self-dependent collections to increase efficiency, reduce information waste and provide faster service. Since 1.1.1991 attempts are being made to facilitate access to US government microform publications for library users. The main task is to simplify the materials processing through refusal of cataloguing and joining up both collection and catalog while organizing the materials in special boxes in strict accordance with the "Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government publications" regarded as a multipurpose reference tool. The new technology proved to be most rational as it made it possible to handle a substantional mass of unprocessed materials accumulated in GBL during several years.

As far as the specialized official documents department is concerned, it should be entrusted from our point of view with the following functions:

— to service the above-named self-contained collections;

— to deliver bibliographic and factual references connected with official documents;

— to render advisory and methodic assistance to users and colleagues;

— to establish express reference service relating to latest legislative acts and all amendments introduced into documents as appropriate;

— to prepare instructions in library use;

— to arrange exhibitions, excursions, review lectures;

— to ensure publicity in the news media;

— to carry out research work relative to the building and exploiting of official documents collections in GBL and in the country;

— to hold conferences and seminars with the object of taking over the work;

— to compile the repertory of foreign official publications due to be obtaibed into the country;

— to elaborate a bibliographic tool referring to GBL official publications collection.

In order to cope with the task GBL has to take steps to increase and improve professional and technical manpower and to apply new technologies.

Building of a National domestic and foreign official documents collection

One of the main UAP requirements is an effective access to information at the national level. In order to meet it under USSR conditions a National Programme might be developed preferable to be approved at the highest official level, intended for the building of a distributed collection of domestic and foreign government and official documents.

GBL as the Parliamentary Library of the USSR — administratively, organizationally and financially supported by government — should take the part of a coordinating body for depository libraries located in each republic and region in order to make government publications widely available. All the depository libraries should delimit their activities in respect of the types of documents as well as of the field of knowledge.

Each government body should furnish GBL a list of publications is issued during the previous month. GBL in its turn should currently inform the components of the government on the number of copies of their publications required for distribution to depository libraries including the exchange needs. The Programme should also provide the conclusion of a number of intergovernmental agreements concerning the exchange of official documents. Moreover it should promote the transfer of the complete set of Soviet official documents on microfiches or CD-ROM more suitable for sending per post. This will enable more active exchange and therefore expand the repertory of foreign official documents acquired for this country.

USSR participation in the world government and official information exchange. GBL role

USSR Library Council including GBL has always actively participated in the development of all core programs concerning improvements to international availability of publications (UAP, UBCIM etc.). Later on these activities will be continued as well.

In future the GBL role in the world official information exchange should consist in preparation of the bibliographic index of the USSR official publications according to ISBD and all adopted communication standards.

Supplement 1

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Supplement 2

Types of government and official documents (practical experience generalization)

1. Editions in a book form

1.1 Documentary editions

1.1.1. Documents issued by supreme legislative, execulite and judicial government bodies

1.1.1.1. Constitutions and other basic laws equated to them (federal and state)

1.1.1.2. Laws, bills, statues and registers (federal and state)

1.1.1.3. Treaties, agreements, conventions and other diplomatic documents, tariffs (international and intergovernmental)

1.1.1.4. Codes and compilations of laws (federal and state)

1.1.1.5. Codes of treaties, agreements, conventions and tariffs currently in force

1.1.1.6. Presidential edicts and other documents analogous to them (federal and state)

1.1.1.7. Parliamentary materials and other similar documents (federal and state)

1.1.1.8. Proceedings of sessions and sittings of supreme government bodies (federal, state and local)

1.1.1.9. Press-releases

1.1.1.10. Decisions, resolutions, decrees, regulations, statutes (federal, state, local and municipal)

1.1.1.11. Output plans and budgets (federal, state, local and municipal)

1.1.1.12. Materials of Supreme Courts (federal and state)

1.1.1.13. Procurator-General's orders, directions and letters

1.1.1.14. Court and arbitration desisions (federal, state, local and departmental)

1.1.2. Materials of leading political parties

1.1.2.1. Rules, regulations, programmes

1.1.2.2. Stenographic reports of congresses, plenums, cobferences and meetings

1.1.2.3. Decisions and resolutions

1.1.3. Materials of influential public organizations

1.1.4. Materials issued by the authorities of main churches

1.1.5. Materials of international organizations

1.1.5.1. UN, its main agencies' and specialized institutions' documents

1.1.5.2. Materials of international and intergovernmental organizations

1.2. Information editions

1.2.1. National bibliographic indexes

1.3. Reference editions

1.3.1. Political-economic reference books (federal, state and local)

1.3.2. Handbooks of administrative and territorial division (federal, state, local and municipal)

1.3.3. Reference books to international organizational

1.4. Statistical materials

1.4.1. National statistical annuals issued by federal and state statistical boards

1.4.2. Universal and branch collections of statistical materials (federal, state, local, municipal and departmental)

2. Periodicals

2.1. Gazettes and their analogs

2.2. Codes of decisions, regulations, orders etc. made by governmental bodies (federal, state, local, municipal and departmental)

2.3. Bulletins of legislative and normative acts (federal, state, local, municipal and departmental)

3. Continued publications

3.1. Numbered collections of laws, orders, decisions, circulars and other normative acts issued by supreme organs of government (federal, state and local)

3.2. Collections of arbitration instructions and directions (federal, state and departmental)

3.3 Bulletins of municipal executive committees

Control and Use of Rare Books Special Collections in the Largest Libraries of the USSR

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ABSTRACT

The main tasks of ensuring control and use of rare book special collections in the largest libraries of the USSR are as follows:

1) the singling out of available rare books from the overall book flow and their inclusion into specialized stocks;

2) the bibliographic fixation of each rare edition or copy (as a position of the printed catalogue and as a record of the electronic catalogue);

3) the creation of the optimum conditions of the physical storage for rare books;

4) the ensurance of their accessibility to a wide readership with the maximum limitation of direct contacts with originals; the popularization of the stock of rare books through the shows of book museums and book exhibitions, the press, radio and television.

The most important achievements of Soviet libraries in solving the above tasks are the theoretical definition of the notions "a rare book" and "a book museum", the creation of model collections of Slavonic and Russian books published before 1708, the description of individual arrays of rare books, primarily those which were printed before 1708 (at the level of the edition), the elaboration and active use of ISBD(A) and the vigorous popularization of rare book stocks.

Amidst cultural and historical values of each nation book monuments occupy a prominent place. This notion unites manuscript books, editions of the initial stages of the history of the printed book (world, Russian, national and regional) and the most valuable portion of the book production of later time. One of the major aspects of work with book monuments (specifically with rare books) is the reasonable acquisition of individual stocks in regions. It is worth nothing that the acquisition depends on many factors, and primarily, on the theoretical and terminological elaboration of the notions "a rare book", "a valuable book" or "a book monument", on existing sources of the refreshment of stocks, on funds earmarked for acquisition and, finally, on the level of knowledge, erudition and professional intuition of the acquisitions librarian.

As for the theoretical elaboration of the basic notion of book science — "a rare book", the Lenin State Library believes that this is an inalienable part of its activity. For some years work has been going on in this direction, and certain results have already been obtained.

Up to now the final definition of such notions as "a rare book", "a valuable book" and "a book monument" has not been worked out. The understanding reached makes it possible to say that rare editions are those whose value lies, first of all, in the significance of the work published (with due account for the method and conditions of its materialization); in the specific features of the material realization of the work and, finally, in characteristics acquired by books in the course of their existence.

In keeping with this, the following groups of books can be classed as rare: old editions (for Russian editions which came out in the period of the greatest historical events; first editions of works by outstanding scientists, writers published in their lifetime, as well as their best works; confiscated and banned editions of works of progressive content; books with autographs of prominent public figures, scientists and writers; personal libraries of famous scientific and cultural figures, as well as bibliophilic collections important in their historical and cultural respect; editions designd and illustrated by outstanding artists; editions in valuable artistic bindings; the best miniature editions and editions in unusual formats; editions multiplied by unusual methods (engraved, lithographic, mimeographic, hectographic, with the woven text, etc.) printed on special materials (silk, cork, coloured paper); bibliophilic

editions and copies; traditionally shaped topical collections linked with tne history of the establishment of the stockholder, of the locality, etc.

The Rare Book Research Department of the LSL has created — in conformity with the above principles of acquisition — model stocks (in composition and organization) of Slavic and Russian books published before 1825 (Cyrillic printing and Russian books of civil script), as well as unique collections of Russian books of later date.

Moving on to information on stocks of the country's book monuments, it is necessery to stress that its efficiency is attained by organizing three-level bibliographic records carried out

— on the level of stocks,

— on the level of editions,

— on the level of copies.

The index "Stocks of Rare and Valuable Editions (Book Monuments) in the Libraries of the Russian Federation" (sent to press in 1989) has become the first step in arranging the record of entire collections of book monuments. It has been prepared on the basis of wide distribution of questionnares to 295 university, higherscool and other libraries of Russia, irrespective of their departmental subordination. The index provides information on the composition of stocks and the main trends in the activity of departments of rare and valuable editions in 85 large libraries of Russia which are regional or branch scientific-methodological centers. Such indices should be issued in other republics too. This gives a wide idea about the work with book monuments in the USSR.

The published description is already a specific charter of immunity of any collection, since for many collections it will become the first stage in their accessibility, in the bringing of book collections into scientific circulation, not only at the national level, but also at the international level.

The description of each edition from these stocks is the next level of the specification of the bibliographical record of book monuments. Enormous experience has been accumulated here by Soviet libraries. At present there are impressive results in this respect. In the first place, these are union catalogues, catalogues of collections, catalogues of individual portions of stocks and others already created, as well as those that are being created now, which are realized within the major field of the activity of libraries in restoring Russian national repertory. Work on the catalogues of editions of past years is carried out by large teams (from dozens to several hundreds) in libraries and other institutions, as a rule, under the direction of the LSL, the State Public Library and the Library of the Academy of Sciences. Union catalogues of Russian books of the civil script of the 18th century, as well as, the Russian illegal and banned press of the 19th century are remarkable samles of this kind. At present work is under way on creating the union catalogue of Russian books of the first quarter of the 19th centery and the union catalogue of incunables kept in Soviet libraries and museums. One of the most important works devoted to move modern books is the union cataligue of Lenin's works issued during his lifetime (sent to press in 1989).

The bibliographic record of book monuments is carried out on the basis of single rules of description. It is only with their help that the real centralization and coordination of the record of book monuments are possible. Books published before 1825 and manuscript books have no title pages not universally accepted pagination; reprinting of the page to page type with the preservation of previous imprints is common. Books of the revolutionary press and sometimes books published before 1825 often have false imprints. The indentification of these editions is very difficult which makes the bringing of available monuments into scientific circulation very complicated. The way out is in the active mastering and use of the standards of bibliographic description which makes it possible to bring data about these editions (including those published before 1825) into the overall flow of bibliographic information.

Bibliographers of the LSL have made a great contribution to the working out of recommendations for the international standard bibliographic description of early editions (ISBD(a)); in 1989 "The Rules of the Compilation of the Bibliographic Description of Editions of Old Times" were issued.

The creation of union catalogues performs, on the one hand, the function of the record of book monuments on a nation-wide scale (published catalogues have brought into scientific circulation data on 17,878 of this country's book monuments). On the other hand, the creation of union catalogues performs the function of studying and describing scientifically monuments with the detailed annotation, not only as a source of the published text, but also as printed matter in the entire diversity of its characteristics. In the course of creationg union catalogues, as well as in the practical activity of compiling traditional card catalogues and card files for the stocks of book monuments, the principles of their detailed bibliographical annotation are shaped within existing standards of bibliographic description.

The description of the monument at the level of each copy is the final and ideal stage of bibliographic description. For manuscript monuments, each of which is unique, this is the only possible principle of description. As for printed books which come out in a large number of copies, this principle is carried out so far only partly. Even now unique editions (i. e., those which have been preserved in a sole copy or in two or three copies), copies with valuable autographs and other marginalia, copies with unique design (as regards the bindings and illustrations, etc.) mast be described with such

details. In perspective we should bear in mind the obligatory description of each copy for all early books published in this country. This description should be close to the description of manuscript books, regarding the information guier for each copy.

Thus, the whole range of the above mentioned steps will make it possible to implement the centralized bibliographic record and the further stable exchange of bibliographic information on all book monuments making up the inalienable part of the cultural potential of this country.

The feeding of all information obtained into the country's unified electronic catalogue should become the logical result of all measures aimed at the bibliographic record of book monuments on the basis of general standards of description. It is only the attainment of this level that will make information on each rare edition and even every copy accessible to every reader in any region of the USSR.

Consequently, the whole range of the country's book monuments should be reflected in

— the unified electronic catalogue of the USSR;

— the combination of printed union catalogues and catalogues of collections;

— the combination of electronic and card catalogues of establishments (stockholders).

At present the problem of combining the accessibility of rare and valuable books and their preservation has acquired particular topicality in our libraries. In this country the democratization of public life, the activation of the interest in the past and the present of Russian and world culture, have led to the change of the character of the attitude of the broad circles of readers towards the stocks of rare and valuable editions of state libraries and to the considerable rise of the demand for these stocks. This situation obviously contradicts the major task of libraries as regards the preservation of this portion of the country's cultural heritage.

The problem of book conservation and accessibility is very difficult, both for the theory of bibliography and library practice. This problem has repeatedly been considered at international conferences held under the aegis of the IFLA and UNESCO. The priority is always given to the preservation of rare books. In this connection it becomes clear that the country's book monuments must be used primarily with due account for the necessity of ensuring the phisical conservation of books. This presupposes the maximum replacement of originals by duplicates when materials are given out to readers.

In practice such a replacement requires:

— creation of the stock of duplicates of unique books and books which are rare but in high demand;

— the availability of a specially equipped reading room fitted out with high-quality equipment for reading microcopies in sections of rare and valuable editions;

— elaboration of the technique and technological maps of various service processes.

It is natural however, that first of all the following should be ensured:

— strict accounting of stocks;

— creation of the optimum conditions for storage (stocks of printed monuments mast be stored in conformity with the USSR State Standard 7.50-84 in premises specially built or adapted, isolated, provided with a system of protection and fire signalling, as well as fire extinguishing facilities);

— protection of stocks;

— location of book collections ensuring productive work of library personnel.

What is the real situation in this respect?

It has been mentioned above that the LSL has obtained extensive information in the process of work on the index of stocks of rare and valuable editions. Today the LSL is the keeper of the data bank showing the stocks of rare editions of more than 200 major libraries of the Soviet Union. Their analysis the following picture:

64% of polled libraries have special sections of rare and valuable editions. These are departments (mainly in central university libraries, state libraries of Union republics, in some special and university libraries) and sections.

11% of libraries have special stocks of rare and valuable editions within the main book storages. This situation is typical not only of some regional, territorial libraries but also of some central special libraries (for instance, the library of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Central Scientific Agricultural Library, the USSR State Public Scientific and Technical Library and the State central Scientific Medical Library).

25% of Libraries not only lack specially singled out stocks of rare and valuable editions, but are also unable to work with book monuments, although their main stocks contain such editions.

Stocks of rare and valuable editions singled out in libraries (for special storage and use) differ greatly in quantity: from 200 (USSR State Public Scientific and Technical Library) to 300.000 copies (USSR LSL), but in the main from 3.000 to 70.000 copies. Practically each of them has a nucleus — a set of editions of outstanding historical and cultural importance.

In libraries where there are independent structural subdivisions the stocks of rare and valuable editions are stored in individual separate premises which, however, do not have special equipment and a temperature and humidity regime. In some libraries premises for these stocks require major repairs. Libraries of Moscow and Leningrad are in unfavorable conditions. Some examples of the extremely poor conditions of premises of libraries can be cited: Kazakhstan (A.S.Pushkin Regional Library),the Ukraine (a library of Dnepropetrovsk Region), Uzbekistan (a library in Tashkent Redion).

The staff singled out in libraries for work with stocks in independent structural subdivisions is not large: as a rule, 1-2 persons, rarely 10 persons. The LSL is an exception: the staff of the Research Department of Rare Books (Book Museum) consists of 43 persons. As a rule, special staff is not envisaged for stocks of rare and valuable editions singled out amidst general stock rooms. The responsibility for them rests, as an additional obligation, with one of the staff members of the general stock.

Only half of the departments and sections of valuable editions in libraries have their own reading rooms (usually of 5-10 seats). In other departments and sections books are given out through the general reading room. On average, 8-12% of rare editions out of their overall number is given out annually. Two main limitations for the use of stocks exist: rare and valuable editions are not sent through interlibrary loan, within libraries they are given in rare cases only to specialists. Regrettably, the absence of copying facilities does not allow to reduce considerable the giving out of originals. As for publishing opportunities, they are minimal.

Thus, mach has already been done in the USSR for creating, storing and functioning stocks of printed monuments by institutions — stockholders: independent subdivisions of rare and valuable editions have been singled out, acquisition profiles have been elaborated (these profiles are based on the general principles of forming the unified stock of the country's book monuments and take into account local tasks and conditions), the activity for refreshment and reduction of already existing stocks has been intensified. It is very important that many libraries, museums and archives have taken an active part in nation-wide measures aimed at preserving and using book monuments.

However, efforts of institutions — stockkeepers are not enough. There is an acute necessity of the material strengthening of corresponding subdivisions, of creating appropriate conditions of storage, of expanding (and sometimes establishing) the staff, of purchasing modern equipment for organizing the storage of stocks and servicing the readers (including equipment for copying and facilities for automated control over unsanctioned taking of editions from library premises). The legal protection of the stocks of book monuments is a must. At present it is practically absent. The problem of setting up specialized departments at Culture Institutes (colleges) and training specialists for work specially with book monuments is very topical.

Another very significant task in working with book monuments is their popularization and wide use for the aesthetic, moral and patriotic education of the population, as well as the explanation of the scientific value of these stocks. There are several approaches to the solution of these tasks: wide use of specialized and general press, radio and television; the mounting of replaceable and permanent subject displays; finally, the founding of book museums with the vast program of mass work. The coordination of efforts in this sphere of activity is also of great importance. Book exhibitions and museums can make up a single complex in which each republic, territory, zone, and region will lay an emphasis on their national or regional books (however, the task of showing the entire history of national and international book production depending on the composition of each stock, remains in force). It is supposed that the LSL Book Museum which so far exists in a small version will subsequently perform functions of a single methodological center specializing in problems of museums of the history of books.

So, in order to arrange the rational use of the country's book monuments it is necessary:

1) to single out available monuments from the total book flow and to include them in specialized stocks; 2) to record each monument (as a position of printed matter and then as a record in the unified electronic catalogue); 3) to create the optimum conditions for the physical storage of monuments and, finally; 4) to make them accessible to the wide range of people with the maximum limitation of direct contacts with originals, displaying them for exposure but replacing by copies during use.

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Slavonic Rare Books and Manuscripts in Libraries in the United Kingdom: History and Provenance

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ABSTRACT

This paper surveys briefly holdings of Russian and Church Slavonic rare books and manuscripts in British libraries and discusses different historical patterns of collecting in various libraries. It highlights the role played by individuals (travellers to Russia who brought back books, librarians and private collectors). It discusses in particular the private collection of Sergei Aleksandrovich Sobolevsky (1803-1870) and the acquisition in 1873 of a large part of it by the British Museum.

The scope of this paper will be narrowed than the title suggests: I will discuss only *East Slavonic* material, and, in the case of the printed books, predominantly material in Church Slavonic and Russian. Before broaching questions of history and provenance, I will give a brief (and rough) statistical survey.

An almost comprehensive listing of manuscripts in the Cyrillic script in British and Irish libraries (204 in number) can be found in the Pennington Catalogue, published in 1988. (1) There are twenty-nine medieval manuscripts, forty from the sixteenth century, sixty-eight from the seventeenth, and twenty-five from the nineteenth.

A union catalogue of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century East Slavonic printed books has not yet been completed, but catalogues exist for Cambridge (2) and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies (3). A preliminary survey suggests that United Kingdom holdings number about one hundred and fifty (some forty in Oxford, (4) 23 in 26 copies in Cambridge, 55 in 60 copies in the British Library, 6 in the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, 6 in the Francis Skaryna Library (5), with a scattering of other, in some cases very rare, or even unique, items to be found in many other repositories, ranging from Lambeth Palace (which has the only example in Western Europe of the "broad-type" Liturgical Gospels from the Moscow "anonymous press" of the 1560s) (6) to the University Library at St Andrew's in Scotland (which has a copy of Fedorov's 1581 Ostrog Bible (one of at least nine copies in the U.K.), and a 1627 Moscow Psalter, of which there are only two other known copies, one in Moscow and one in Leningrad. (7)

Not surprisingly, numbers for the eighteenth century rise sharply. Professor Drage's union catalogue *Russian and Church Slavonic Books 1701–1800 in United Kingdom Libraries* (London, 1984) lists 872 items in 1,064 copies. For the nineteenth century there is, obviously, no feasible way of quantifying numbers of "rare" books, but it must be emphasised that, for a number of reasons (chiefly, the nature of the Russian publishing and book distribution system, and the storminess of political events in Russia), the definition of what is a "rare" Russian book must be wider than that applied to West European books. I will return to this point later.

In the case of both books and manuscripts, the largest collections are to be found in London (the British Library, the Library of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London, and the Francis Skaryna Belorussian Library), in Oxford (the Bodleian Library and college libraries) and in Cambridge (the University Library and college libraries). The historical pattern of collecting differs widely among these libraries. The Bodleian Library, Cambridge University Library and Oxford and Cambridge college libraries were early recipients of Slavonic manuscripts and some exceedingly rare printed books, from the time when Anglo-Russian trade and diplomatic relations began to be established in the reigns of Elisabeth I of England and Ivan IV of Russia. In neither place was there any systematic collecting of Russian books, rare or otherwise, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (although both universities received donations from Russians who came to study in England in the eighteenth century). In 1878 the Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian reported that "the Slavonic department can hardly be said to exist at all" (8), and in 1893 at the founding lecture of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society in London, the lack of good Russian collections, particularly in the universities, was regretted. The speaker went on to say that "Trinity College, Dublin, and one or two Oxford colleges, are at least awake to the fact that there is such a thing as Russian literature, but Cambridge is, as yet, practically asleep to everything Slavonic". (9)

Only in the twentieth century, when Slavonic departments were set up in universities, did their

libraries begin to collect seriously. In making up lost ground many libraries were the beneficiaries of private collections.

The only institution in Great Britain which, from the 1840s onwards, had the resources and the foresight to provide its present and future readers with a means of studying comprehensively Russian society and culture was the library of the British Museum. (10) In the first century of its existence (the Museum was founded in 1753 and opened in 1759), Slavonic books were as under-represented as all other foreign material. Although its founder Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753) had close links with the Russian Academy of Sciences, the only material from Russia which his foundation collection contained was in Latin and German, with the exception of some Slavonic manuscripts and a handful of rare printed books. (The books have been discovered by chance, since Sloane's collection, like many others, was not kept together and has yet to be reconstructed. (11) The seven-volume catalogue published by the British Museum in 1813-1819 contained only some dozens of Russian books. Some Russian and Church Slavonic books later came into the library as part of the King's Library and the collections of Sir Joseph Banks and Sir Thomas Grenville.

However, the decisive year was 1846 when, as a result of a report compiled by the Keeper of Printed Books, Antonio (later Sir Anthony) Panizzi in 1842-3, showing how defective the British Museum library was in comparison with other great national libraries, Parliament increased the purchase grant for printed books to £ 10,000 a year. In order to compile the Parliamentary Report, Panizzi's assistant Thomas Watts (1811-1869) made a painstaking comparison of entries in Smirdin's 1828 bibliography (*Rospis' rossiiskim knigam dlia chteniia iz Biblioteki Aleksandra Smirdina*) with Russian works held by the library (12) and, once the enlarged grant had been allocated, marked up desiderata from that same volume and sent off an order for 284 Russian books to the firm Asher & Co., which had offices in Berlin, St Petersburg and London, and whose services over a period of some fifty years were to form the basis the British Museum's Russian collections. This marked-up copy of Smirdin itself justifies the designation of a "rare" book.

In the ensuing years, apart from the 1850s, when the library had run out of space and so virtually suspended the purchase of foreign material, about half its grant was spent on current foreign books and periodicals (not viewed as "rare" books at the time, but some of which can now be considered as rarities). The average amount allotted to Russian was 100 a year (13), but in some years it considerably exceeded this sum. "Rare", i.e. early-printed Slavonic books, and manuscripts were also regularly purchased at auction or from dealers. By the end of the nineteenth century the British Museum's Russian collections were said to be unrivalled outside Russia.

Variations between libraries in historical patterns of collecting notwithstanding, one common factor emerges, and that is the important role played by the *individual* in building up library collections of rare books and manuscripts. Here, I would put foreward four categories of individuals. Firstly (especially important in the early years, but of some significance even in the twentieth century), individuals who travelled to Russia and brought back with them examples of printed books or manuscripts. A large number of Slavonic manuscripts and a high proportion of the most rare, and in some cases, unique Slavonic sixteenth- and seventeenth-century printed books in British collections were brought back by travellers (merchants, diplomats, craftsmen, etc.). These travellers had a need to learn the Russian language and a large number of the books they brought back were acquired for this purpose. In Russia itself there was no printed grammar of the vernacular language (Russian) until the eighteenth century — the first printed *Russian*-language grammar was compiled by a German and published in Oxford in 1696. (14) However, there were books (manuscript and printed) which were used for learning to read and write Church Slavonic: the Alphabet book (Azbuka) or the Primer (Bukvar), proceeding through the Book of Hours (Chasovnik or Chasoslov) to the Psalter. Some grammars of the Church Slavonic language also existed.

The British collections there are over forty examples of such books, and many bear interesting ownership inscriptions. The most numerous examples are to be found in Oxford and Cambridge, most of them presented to libraries there in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. In 1592 Trinity College, Cambridge, was presented with an Azbuka, probably printed by Fedorov at some time before 1591, and possibly before 1577, which has on its fly-leaf a list of books in the hand of Thomas Hawtrie, one of the first English "Muscovy merchants", who was in Russia at various times during the 1560s and 1570s. The Bodleian has an even earlier variant of this Azbuka, also brought back by an Englisman in the seventeenth century. (15) There are no other known copies of this Azbuka. Another unique item in the Bodleian is a Book of Hours (Chasoslov), probably printed in Vilna between 1592 and 1601, which was presented in 1602 by Sir Richard Lee, Ambassador to Russia in 1600 and 1601. (16) He too presented an Azbuka to the Bodleian, also now unique, printed in Ostrog in 1598 (17) and a copy of the 1581 Ostrog Bible. (18) A Vilna 1618 Grammar in the Bodleian, otherwise known only in a copy in the British Library, bears the inscription "St. Mychaell Archangell Russia this 28th Augustij a. do. 1623. William Lee" (19), while an inscription in a Vilna 1597 Book of Hours at King's College, Cambridge, otherwise known only in an imperfect copy in the Leningrad Public Library, reads "In the name of God amen 1599 in the Mosco att the English Howse att Varvarskoye". (20) A copy of the 1637 Moscow Primer at the British Library, which is bound in an early eighteenth-century binding with one of the only two known copies of Fedorov's 1574 Azbuka, has an inscription in Russian by "Ivashka son of Ivan Gebdon of the English land", i. e. Sir John Heb-

don who served in Muscovy as a merchant and diplomatic representative and acted as interpreter for the English community there during the reign of Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich. (21) These are just a few examples. In very many cases, no copy of these books have survived in their country of origin, even though they were produced in larger print runs than other books. This is no coincidence; their small format (most are octavo), their cheapness, the fact that they were used by children and adults learning to read and were often "read to bits", and that they were regarded as ordinary and not "rare" books, lessened their chance of survival. In contrast, more sumptuous, larger format books have survived in relatively large numbers (in the case of the Ostrog Bible in hundreds, rather than in single figures).

Dictionaries, primers, vocabularies and grammars are also to be found in manuscript collections. Of outstanding interest are two manuscript Slavonic vocabularies at the Bodleian Library, compiled by Englishmen who had been to Russia, one in the sixteenth and one in the seventeenth century. The first, which consists of two Russian-English and one English-Russian dictionaries, was compiled by Mark Ridley, Court Physician at Moscow from 1594 to 1598, and the second, a Russian vocabulary, by Richard James who went to Russia in 1618 as chaplain to Sir Dudley Digges's embassy and remained there until 1620. (22)

Less numerous, but also important, have been Russians who travelled to Great Britain and left behind examples of their written culture. For example, Cambridge University Library has three seventeenth-century Slavonic books presented by Petr Postnikov (1666-1731?), a doctor who came to England with Peter the Great and, on his instructions, remained here to visit schools, academies and libraries (23).

My second category of individuals consists of private collectors. British libraries have been hugely enriched by collections donated by or purchased from private collectors. In the case of East Slavonic rare books and manuscripts these collectors fall into two categories. The first consisted of collectors with a West European bias, but with an interest in comparative religion, culture or printing, who chanced to include in their collections some examples of Slavonic books or manuscripts. Such collectors are typical of the seventeenth, eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Some were churchmen — for example, a copy of Skaryna's 1518 Book of Samuel and Kings was purchased at the sale of Archbishop Tennison's library in 1861 by the British Museum. The Museum's foundation collections — Sloane, Harley, Cotton, the Royal Library — contain important Slavonic early-printed books and manuscripts, perhaps most notably the London manuscript of the Vologda-Perm Chronicle of the sixteenth century (in the Cotton collection). (24)

In the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a new category emerges, that of the specialised collector, who collects exclusively, or at least predominantly, Slavonic books. Many of the antiquarian books in the School of Slavonic and East European Studies are from the library of Sir Moses Gaster (1856-1939), who was Chief Rabbi of the Sephardic Jews in Britain and who had previously studied at the University of Bucharest, or from the collection of William Marsden, who was interested in the comparative study of languages and so assembled a large collection of dictionaries, vocabularies and grammars. Cambridge University has benefited from the collections of Sir Ellis Minns and of Dame Elizabeth Hill, the first Cambridge Professor of Russian. In 1975 the collections of the British Library were enriched by the purchase of seventy-five rare Russian books at the Diaghilev-Lifar sale, and in 1976 it purchased some fifty rare Russian futurist books which had been assembled by a private collector.

A fourth category of individuals that must be mentioned, if only in passing, are those knowledgeable and indefatiguable librarians who spent their careers painstakingly selecting and acquiring Russian material. The first and most remarkable of these was Thomas Watts (1811-1869), author of the much-quoted words which expressed the aim of the British Museum library: "...to bring together from all quarters the useful, the elegant, and the curious literature of every language; to unite with the best English library in England or the world, the best Russian library out of Russia, the best German out of Germany, the best Spanish out of Spain, and so for every language, from Italian to Icelandic, from Polish to Portuguese". (25) In 1861 he could boast, with justification, that in the course of ten years (1851-1860) some 80,000 foreign works had been ordered at his suggestion. He took satisfaction in reflecting that "every future student of the less-known literatures of Europe will find riches where I found poverty". (26) His most illustrious successor was William Ralston (1828-1889), friend and translator of Turgenev, and populariser of Russian literature in England.

It was during Ralston's time, in 1873, that the Museum had the good fortune to acquire a considerable portion of the library of one the most remarkable, assiduous and imaginative Russian collectors of the nineteenth century — the bibliographer, bibliophile and close friend of Pushkin, Sergei Aleksandrovich Sobolevsky (1803-1870). The story of the Sobolevsky collection deserves a whole paper to itself; here, I can only give the bare bones. Sobolevsky was an illegitimate child of aristocratic parentage. Having some private means from his mother, after completing his education, and working for a few years in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he devoted a large part of his time, income and energies to collecting books. He collected not only in Russia, but also in Western Europe, through correspondence with fellow bibliographers, collectors and booksellers and during four stays in Europe, two of them lasting some years. (27) He took an active part in literary life, both in Western Europe and at home, and many of the famous Russian writers of the period — Odoevsky, Baratynsky and,

of course, Pushkin (until his untimely death in 1837) were his friends and used his library. He also had a close friendship with Merimeé. Many of his books were presents, and his copies frequently have dedications from his friends. By the end of his life he had amassed some 25,000 volumes. His collection was particularly strong in bibliography, and in geography and travelogues; a special interest was accounts of journeys by missionaries, on which he compiled a bibliography. Sobolevsky did not collect books merely as artefacts; he read his books and frequently annotated them. "My library", he wrote, "is a reflection of my mental life, i.e. I have bought those books which I needed for whatever subject I happened to be studying at any particular time, and so it [my library] has no books in it which I haven't looked through..." (28)

Although his collection contained many incunables and examples of fine printing, he was not the sort of collector who sought to acquire books simply because they were rare or precious:

"I do not like to buy a book because it is rare, but I always try to get hold of a rare book if it will fill a gap in one of the main sections of my library". (29) He made an interesting observation about Russian "rare" books, which is still pertinent in the twentieth century: "In general, Russian books quickly become rare, both because we do not have trade warehouses for them, and because they get scattered over a vast area, and because we Russians are as a rule disorganised and not hoarders. In particular, any book which, when it is published, is not considered to be worth the expense of a binding, soon becomes a rarity, because it quickly gets torn; it is just such books which are the flower of my collection, because in them is often to be found more substance than in thick tomes. And furthermore, because they are not kept and looked after, there is no possibility of getting them [later] at the moment when they are needed" (30).

During the last decade of his life, Sobolevsky was wooed by booksellers in Western Europe, who offered him considerable sums of money for his collection. In 1865 Albert Cohn, agent both for the Leipzig firm Liszt & Francke and for Asher & Co. in Berlin, travelled to Russia at Sobolevsky's invitation and viewed his collection. (31) At times it seemed that Sobolevsky was tempted to sell abroad, much to the consternation of some of his friends, one of whom alerted Baron M.A.Korf, the Director of the Public Library in Petersburg, to the danger of Sobolevsky's collection being lost to the nation. Korf could not seriously believe that Sobolevsky would part with his books and took no action. In the event, Sobolevsky died on 6 October 1870 after a period of illness and hardship (most of his shares were in French railways and collapsed as a result of the Franco-Prussian War), but with his collection intact. On 18 October 1870 Turgenev wrote from Paris, having heard of Sobolevsky's death, and asked "Who will get his library?" (32) Sobolevsky left his library not to the nation, but to N.A.L'vova, a widow with an ailing son. She sold the collection to Liszt & Francke in Leipzig for 25,000 Thalers. In the winter of 1872-3 the Russian economist I.I. Yanzhul happened to be in Leipzig, and he later wrote of his dismay when, chancing upon Liszt & Francke's bookshop, he discovered Sobolevsky's collection which was being catalogued prior to its auction: "I will not [attempt to] describe my feelings of deep regret that such a library had gone out of Russia, condemned to disappear and be dispersed in a whole ocean of private and public libraries all over the world". (33)

Most of it did indeed become scattered, but a part of it remains under one roof. In November 1872 Albert Cohn, acting as an agent for Asher & Co., wrote to William Benchley Rye (1818-1901), Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum: "I have been to look at the Sobolewski Library which will be sold by auction in the spring of next year. It is a splendid collection of books, both ancient & modern, selected with great knowledge & a fine taste for books. It is rich in primarily printed books, Russian & others... The collection of Russian books is, I believe, the best ever formed (excepting as a matter of course that of the Petersburgh Public Library) and it would be a glorious addition to the one at the Museum. — I can arrange to let you have the first choice if you think you can manage to give a speedy decision when you have the catalogue. There are about 4000 volumes, out of which you might want 2 or 3000. Sobolewski himself told me at the time that there was no historical book of any importance in the Russian language that he had not got in his collection". (34)

A speedy decision was evidently made by Rye, but the selection of books and the checking of title slips sent by Cohn took several months. The Museum did not select the two or three thousand items which Cohn had expected, but only 575 items (or, in a few cases, lots, consisting of twenty or so pamphlets, not listed separately). The books acquired by the Museum are roughly listed in the invoice for £ 302.13, dated 9 October 1873, which is still preserved in the British Museum ledgers. (35) Cohn later sent Rye the printed auction catalogue of Sobolevsky's non-Russian books and asked if he wished to bid at the auction which was to take place in July 1873, whereupon Rye sent Cohn a list of books which the British Museum lacked, saying "I am not disposed to bid at the sale. However, I shall be happy to treat with you for any of the books which you may acquire, in the usual way & hope in this way to procure at all events a considerable portion for the B.M. should prices and condition be satisfactory". (36) This portion of Sobolevsky's library contained the kind of books which warranted the conventional description of "rare books", and Cohn later wrote to Rye "The rare things are fetching high prices at the sale and I have already lost several in your list..." (37). In October of the same year he wrote that "The "Missions" & C. in the Sobolewski collection fetched unusually high prices... (38). He was able to obtain for the Museum at reasonable prices only 156 books from the 4448 lots listed in the sale catalogue. (39) The Museum's acquisitions from the sale

were as follows: from the Bibliography section — 48 lots, Literature — 12, History, Geography, Travels — 90 (including 32 from the *Rossica* sub-section and 33 from the sub-section entitled "Missions religieuses des Jésuites et autres ordres religieuses"), Miscellaneous — 6 (including 4 cookbooks!).

The Museum's acquisitions from the Russian section have yet to be fully identifed and analysed, but in a letter of 7 June 1873 Cohn told Rye "...you have picked out the cream of the collection, the remaining part is nothing to what you get, and I believe you are now in possession of a first-rate Russian collection, such as no other library out of Russia can boast of to possess". He later wrote (in answer to the Museum's complaint about the high prices of some of the books) "...you have selected all the best articles and the remainder is no longer a Russian collection, but merely a heap of books which I shall have great difficulty in disposing of. A famous Russian collector, Mr Rowinsky [presumably, Dmitry Aleksandrovich (1824-1895)], who paid me a visit the other day, said I should never have allowed the collection to have been separated; there would have been no difficulty in selling it as it was in Russia..." (40).

Succeeding generations of Russians have mourned the loss and dispersal of Sobolevsky's collection (some items did return to Russia, but another portion was acquired by Leipzig University and the remainder was scattered we know not where). The *Catalogue de livres russes de la bibliothè*que de feu M. Serge Sobolewski, issued in 1874, listed only the residue of the collection (800 lots). (41) Furthermore, the British Library's *Sobolevskiana* are scattered among the general collections. However, its reconstruction is not a hopeless task. Many of the titles listed in the invoice can be identified in the printed catalogue and those which are less precisely described can, now that the British Library Catalogue has been automated, be tracked down by means of computer "keyword" searches. Once copies are found, they are recognisable from Sobolevsky's bookplate (although, sadly, some bookplates were lost in rebinding) and by the date of acquisition stamp "9 October 1873". A few were lost through bomb damage in the Second World War, but most are preserved for the use of present and future Russian and foreign scholars. About a third of the collection has already been identified and full "reconstruction" is in sight.

I hope that this will be of some consolation to Russian librarians and that they might perhaps share the sentiment expressed by one of their compatriots, the historian Vladimir L'vovich Burtsev (1862-1942), who was one of the British Museum's most devoted and satisfied readers. He wrote of Sobolevsky's collection: "It is true that the books are not in Russia, but, nevertheless, they are in good hands, and we can rejoice that it was to the British Museum that they came..." (42) They came, in fact, to an institution which, in its collecting policies, at least with regard to Russian books, shared and shares Sobolevsky's philosophy: firstly, in that a book should not be acquired solely because it is rare, but because it fills an important gap in the collections; secondly, in that it is often small insignificant books, sometimes poorly printed and issued in tiny print runs, but containing more "substance" than large and sumptuous volumes, which we should be at great pains to acquire: these will be the truly rare books of the future.

Notes

1. *A Union Catalogue of Cyrillic Manuscripts in British and Irish Collections*. Compiled by Ralph Cleminson (London: University of London, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, 1988).

2. E.P.Tyrrell and J.S.G.Simmons, "Slavonic Books before 1700 in Cambridge Libraries", *Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society*, vol. III,5,1963,pp.382-400.

3. J.E.O.Screen and C.L.Drage, "Church Slavonic and Russian Books, 1552-1800, in the Library of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies", *The Slavonic and East European Review*, vol.57,no.3 (July 1979), pp. 321-47.

4. I am indebted to Mr John Simmons for providing information about books in Oxford libraries.

5. *The Francis Skaryna Byelorussian Library and Museum 1971– 1981* (London, 1981).

6. J.S.G.Simmons, "New Finds of Old Cyrillic Books: an Interim Report", *The Times Literary Supplement*, 27 Sept. 1963, p. 770.

7. R.F. Christian, J.Sullivan and J.S.G.Simmons, "Early-Printed Books at St Andrew's and their Background", *The Bibliotheck: a Scottish Journal of Bibliography and Allied Topics*, vol.5 (1970), pp. 215-31.

8. H.H.E.Craster, *History of the Bodleian Library 1845–1945* (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1952), p. 76.

9. Quoted in: Anthony Cross, *Cambridge: Some Russian Connections* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), p. 23.

10. See B.P.Kanevskii, "Russkaia kniga v Britanskom muzee v XIX veke", *Ttrudy Gos. Biblioteki SSSR im. V.I.Lenina*, t. XI (1969), pp. 106-11.

11. For an account of Sloane's correspondence with some Russian academicians and a list of some of his "Russian" books, see: Christine G.Thomas, "Sir Hans Sloane and the Russian Academy of Sciences", *The British Library Journal*, vol.14, no.1 (Spring 1988), pp. 21-37.

12. "Copy of a Representation from the Trustees of the British Museum to the Treasury, on the subject of an enlarged scale of expenditure, for the supply of printed books, with the Treasury minute thereon. Ordered... to be printed, 27 March 1846", *Parliamentary Papers* (Session 1846), vol. XXV.

13. P.R.Harris, "The Acquisitions System of the Department of Printed Books in the 1870s", *The British Library Journal*, vol.7, no.2 (Autumn 1981), p.123.

14. *H.W.Ludolfi Grammatica Russica...* (Oxonii: Theatro Sheldoniano, 1696).

15. J.D.A.Barnicot and J.S.G.Simmons, "Some unrecorded Early-Printed Slavonic books in English Libraries", *Oxford Slavonic Papers*, vol.2 (1951), pp. 100-02 and 115-16. Also listed as no.8 in Tyrrell and Simmons.

16. Barnicot and Simmons, pp. 104.

17. Barnicot and Simmons, pp. 105, 06.

18. Barnicot and Simmons, p. 118.

19. Barnicot and Simmons, p. 111.

20. Tyrrell and Simmons, pp. 390-91.

21. Christine Thomas, "Two East Slavonic Primers: Lvov, 1574 and Moscow, 1637", *The British Library Journal*, vol.10, no.1 (Spring 1984), pp. 32-47.

22. J.S.G.Simmons and B.O.Unbegaun, "Slavonic Manuscript Vocabularies in the Bodleian Library", *Oxford Slavonic Papers*, vol.2 (1951), pp. 119-127.

23. Tyrrell and Simmons, nos. 21, 22, 23.

24. Union Catalogue (note 1), no. 96.

25. *Parliamentary Papers*, vol. XXXXIX, pp. 215-217.

26. *Ibid.*

27. This and other bibliographical information about Sobolevsky is taken from: V.V.Kunin, *Bibliofily pushkinskoi pory* (Moscow: Kniga, 1979).

28. Kunin, p. 101.

29. Ibid.

30. Kunin, p. 100.

31. Cohn's introduction to *Catalogue de la Collection précieuse* de livres anciens et modernes formant la bibliothèque de feu M.Serge Sobolewski (Leipzig, Berlin, Londres (issued jointly by Francke & Liszt and A.Asher & Co. [1873]) p. v.

32. Quoted in Kunin, p. 193.

33. Quoted in Kunin, p. 202.

34. This letter and all others cited are to found in the British Library archives, bound in volumes with the spine-title "Letters, etc." I am grateful to Mr P.R.Harris for guiding me to them.

35. To be found in the bound volume of invoices for October 1873 - May 1874.

36. Letter of 18 July 1873.

37. Letter of 19 July 1873.

38. Letter of 6 October 1873.

39. Also listed under auction catalogue numbers in the invoice of 9 October 1873.

40. Letter of 15 July 1873.

41. There is no copy of this catalogue in the British Library. I am grateful to Professor Marianna Tax Choldin and Mr Harold Leich for tracking down a copy in the Library of Congress Yudin Collection and providing me with a xerox.

42. N.Viktorov, pseud. [i.e. V.Burtsev], "Britanskii muzei", *Istoricheskii vestnik: istoriko-literaturnyi zhurnal*, t.LIX (1895), p. 263.